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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The position on both the eastern and western fronts still develops favorable to the Allies, and the struggle is being continued with the utmost intensity. London reports strong German attacks on new British positions in the neighborhood of High wood. All such attacks, London declares, broke down; whilst north of Bazentin-le-Petit the British "gained a further portion of enemy trenches." The capture of the village of Fleury by the French, and the determined but unsuccessful efforts of the Germans to regain it, are the outstanding features of the operations on the Verdun salient during the past 48 hours. At other points in this region, Paris reports "gusts of artillery"; whilst on the Somme, the French captured a strongly organized wood between Guillemont and Maurepas.

On the eastern front the Russians continue to press the German and Austro-Hungarian forces hard at several points. Petrograd reports successful operations on the Stokhod and vigorous fighting in the neighborhood of the Hungarian border, in the direction of Koros-mezo.

There is a general lull in the operations on the Isonzo front.

A development on the Salonika front, the importance of which cannot yet be estimated, is reported from Paris in an official statement which declares that east of Kavala the Bulgarians have crossed the Greek frontier and are sending patrols forward in the direction of Kavala. Paris also reports the occupation by the Bulgarians of Greek positions at other points, and engagements between Bulgarians and Serbian advance guards in the region south of Monastir.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—The official statement issued here yesterday follows:

North of the Somme the fighting gradually decreased in intensity. Near Ovillers hand-to-hand fighting continued until evening. Northwest of Pozieres and on both sides of Foureaux wood isolated British attacks were repulsed.

Information is now at hand that at least eight British and four French divisions took part in the attack of Friday.

On the right bank of the Meuse the French yesterday evening repeated their attacks in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and again penetrated the village of Fleury. Elsewhere they were repulsed. Northwest of Thiaumont wood and in Chapitre wood the French made attacks with hand grenades which were unsuccessful.

British patrols were repulsed near Fromelles and northwest of Lievin. Near Leintry we took some prisoners.

The official announcement regarding the eastern front says:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the Beresina, northeast of Djeljatitschi, attempts by the Russians to cross the river were frustrated. On both sides of Rudka Czerwiscze, on the Stokhod fighting with enemy troops which pushed forward to the western bank is still proceeding. By means of a successful counter-attack in this region we captured six officers, 367 men and six machine-guns.

East of Kiselin we ejected the Russians from several advanced trenches.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Nothing of importance occurred north of the Carpathians.

In the wooded mountains our troops captured Ereta height, south of Zabie,

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TRIBESMEN ATTACK TURKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The war office state in Mesopotamia last Tuesday the British forces' contingent of friendly tribesmen and two gunboats raided Turkish marauders who had been interfering with reconnoitering steamers on the Euphrates. The Turks lost 60 killed and many wounded. The British casualties totaled four.

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—Telegrams exchanged between King George and President Poincaré refer to the former's visit and to Anglo-French mutual confidence and cooperation.

CHINA PROTESTS AGAINST JAPAN SENDING TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A report reaches Washington that China has protested to Japan against the sending of 2000 troops to Cheng Chiatung, in eastern Mongolia, because of a recent disturbance in which a number of Chinese and Japanese troops are reported to have been engaged.

The Pekin government contends that when the local Chinese magistrate gave orders for precautions against an expected raid by bandits, who were seizing prominent persons and holding them for ransom, some of the Japanese residents refused to obey.

The magistrate undertook to enforce his order by arresting the Japanese, whereupon the Japanese gave armed resistance. The Japanese are said to have requested reenforcements from Tokio, and troops were sent from nearby garrisons in South Manchuria. The Chinese government at once sent a protest. The matter was discussed by the Japanese cabinet, which announced that its attitude would be governed by the position taken by the Chinese government.

Officials at the Chinese legation here say they do not expect any serious results to follow, although disturbances between the lower classes of the two races involved are always dangerous. State department officials have not been officially advised of the situation.

PLEA MADE FOR SETTLEMENT OF IRISH QUESTION

Lord Derby Asks If It Is Not Possible to Arrange Terms Acceptable to Both Parties—Central Party Scheme Urged

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOUTHPORT, England, Monday—In a speech here Saturday Lord Derby referred to the Irish question.

If they searched their hearts a few years ago, he said, they would probably have looked upon every Nationalist member as a rebel. No one could say so now.

John Redmond had shown patriotism equal to anything shown by English politicians, and Mr. Redmond's brother had never missed being with his men in the trenches. The whole circumstances of the case had changed and their view of the situation must be changed.

"The bill is on the statute book," he added. "I do not believe you will have a man to fight for wiping it off and, therefore, cannot we arrange some terms which shall be acceptable to both parties? I ask for a solution for one overwhelming purpose. When this war ends this country is not going back to old political parties fighting against each other. There must be a central party with a business outlook, with the fixed determination that out of shattered industries there shall arise greater industries which shall make England greater than in the past."

GERMAN PAPER AND ATTITUDE OF DANISH JOURNALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has attacked the Danish press for partiality in dealing with German and entente news, particularly regarding the Fryatt case.

Not one Danish paper, it writes, took the trouble to correct the erroneous British version of Germany's attitude regarding merchantmen offering armed resistance to our warships. Some papers even dared to assume the role of judges of the German government's proceedings. These examples sufficiently justify the question: What is the Danish press driving at with its continuous attacks on Germany and servile demonstrations of sympathy with our enemies? If the Danish press really expresses the public opinion of the country it gives food for serious reflection.

The article is circulated by the official press agency and printed by the majority of papers without comment.

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PRESIDENT'S CALL ANSWERED BY RAILROAD HEADS

Those Not Attending First Strike Conferences Arriving in Washington—Congress Beseeched to Halt Strike by Any Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the White House while no change has taken place in the railroad situation since the conferences of Saturday it is noticed that many business organizations of the United States are thoroughly aroused over the situation, as indicated by the telegrams that have come in.

The presidents of all the other railroad systems of the country, who did not respond to the summons sent out last week, are coming to the capitol in response to telegrams sent to them Saturday. The President is unwavering in his position that the railroads must accept the eight-hour day, convinced as he is, that society and modern civilization have accepted it as a fundamental law for workingmen.

Meantime, while most of the telegrams uphold the fundamentals of arbitration, Congress is being flooded with telegrams from every section of the United States to prevent, by any means, a tie-up of the railroads. The President, it is plainly to be seen, will not sacrifice what he believes to be right in the present situation. This is indicated in his answer sent on Sunday to the National Association of Manufacturers.

As the case now stands, it is declared, in view of the acceptance of the presidential plan by the employees, that if a strike takes place the responsibility will be entirely upon the shoulders of the railroad officials.

As intimated that he might do, the President has laid before the people of the United States his case, in the efforts he has made to avert a nation-wide railroad strike. He did this after 31 railroad presidents had refused to accept his plan of settlement, a plan which had been accepted by the employees concerned.

As indicating the President's determination to exhaust every possible avenue for an agreement and to get every responsible railroad official in the United States on record, the executives of all the railroads in the country not represented at the conference Saturday have been summoned to Washington.

Following the statement given out at the White House relating the details of the President's plan the railroad presidents also made a public appeal setting forth why they had not granted the eight-hour day and arguing for arbitration.

The President told the railroad officials that the eight-hour practice has the sanction of the judgment of society. According to the railroad officials the President gave them to understand that, if under his plan that has been accepted by the employees the federal commission should find it was just, he would do what he could to get the interstate commerce commission to grant a revision of rates.

The reply of the railroad presidents was read by President Holden of the Burlington road as spokesman for them all. It presented a summary of their reasons for standing behind the national conference committee of the railroads in asking for arbitration instead of accepting the President's request for the eight-hour day.

It was pointed out that the inference is not to be drawn that the President is opposed to arbitration as a practice. He is most decidedly the friend of arbitration. But in the present situation, as he told the railroad presidents, the 100,000,-

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SIR C. C. MONRO NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—At the request of the chairman of the statutory commission of the Mesopotamian operations, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G. C. B., commander-in-chief in India, is returning to England to give evidence before the commission. On his departure from India, the commander-in-chief, under statute, vacates his office, and Gen. Sir C. C. Munro, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., has been appointed to the post.

Sir Charles Monro was in the retreat to the Marne in 1914 as general of a division and showed then the marked ability which has made him one of the leading British generals.

Following the battle of the Marne he received command of an army corps and has been commanding the first army in France since Sir Douglas Haig took over the supreme direction of affairs.

Last October he was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean forces and proceeding to Salonika organized the defences there. He reported in favor of evacuating Gallipoli peninsula and under his direction that extremely delicate and difficult operation was carried out with practically no loss. Sir Charles enjoys the fullest confidence of the government and great hopes are based on his appointment in regard to the Mesopotamian expedition and to the remedying of defects revealed in Indian army administration.

DANISH PARTIES TO NEGOTIATE ON COALITION PLAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Monday—Addressing a specially summoned conference of political leaders in the Riksdag, the King said, although Denmark had enjoyed peace, uncertainty still existed. He asked them to shake hands in mutual toleration and to forget their differences for the time being.

At subsequent party meetings, the parties declared their readiness to negotiate for the formation of a coalition cabinet.

ATTACKS VIEWED ON BULGARIAN TROOPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Monday—Before the closing of the Bulgarian Sobranje session, M. Lavoff, the prime minister, stated the Bulgarian policy towards her allies and neutral states was unchanged, especially regarding Rumania and Greece. As the Bulgarians for some days past had been continually attacked by entente troops, counter-attacks and advances to secure the best positions had been effected.

The government hoped this would not be followed by other complications.

ALLIES MAKE AN IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD

British Troops Have Firm Footing on Whole Front of Crest in Somme Area—French Take Remainder of Fleury Village

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—One of the most important advances on the Somme front since the beginning of the allied offensive has taken place during the week end. The British have made good their footing on the whole of front of the crest, which ha been their immediate objective for some time and from which they can look down upon Bapaume and other places still in German hands.

They have also taken a portion of Guillemont village, a strong position two miles west of Combles, but not more than 1000 yards from Trones wood. Successful operations north and south of the village have preceded the present success.

Further south the French forces are pushing forward their lines near Maurepas and thereby giving valuable help to the British. At the same time they have captured the remainder of Fleury village in the Verdun region.

On the eastern front a noticeable feature is the resumption of the Stokhod offensive by the Russians as soon as the operations against Count von Bothmer showed signs of slowing up, while a curious situation exists in Armenia and Persia, where the Russians and Turks threaten the communications of each other at points widely separated.

Two Light Cruisers Lost

German Activity Reported in North Sea

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The Admiralty report considerable German activity in the North sea Saturday. The German high sea fleet came out but finding the British forces in strength avoided engaging them and returned to port. In searching for the Germans, the British lost two light cruisers by a submarine attack, namely the Nottingham and Falmouth. All officers of the former were saved, but 38 of the crew are missing. All officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, with one exception. An enemy submarine has been destroyed and another rammed and possibly sunk.

The German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged is untrue.

Both light cruisers mentioned in the communique have been previously engaged, both being mentioned in Admiral Jellicoe's dispatches on the Jutland battle. The Falmouth was among the vessels which attacked by torpedo and gunfire the head of the German battle cruiser line at 6:30. The Nottingham was commissioned four months before the outbreak of the war. The Amphion, Pathfinder and Arethusa were the only modern light cruisers previously lost to the British fleet, but these were of less importance than the vessels lost Saturday.

Naval Aeroplane Attack

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The Admiralty report a successful naval aeroplane attack yesterday on German ammunition dumps at Lichtervelde, 13 miles south by west of Bruges. Forty-eight bombs were dropped from a height of 3000 feet, large fires being observed subsequently. All machines returned safely.

PLANNING BOARD TO CONSIDER THE JEWISH PROTEST

Organization Meets as Committee of Jews From All Over Greater Boston Gather to Determine Course for Future

At today's meeting of the Boston city planning board formal consideration is expected to be given to the protest of certain Jews against the report of the board in which attention was drawn to undesirable housing conditions in sections of East Boston where numerous Jews reside. Today also a committee of East Boston Jews meets with 25 Jews from other districts of Greater Boston to decide what further shall be done to press their protest.

Long before the hour set for the planning board's meeting this afternoon a number of East Boston residents assembled at city hall. They came hoping to be able to have a private conference with the city planners.

Notwithstanding that a member of the planning board has stated that this report was intended to prove helpful and contructive, in no way intended to cast aspersions on the Jews or any other race, but simply to point out certain conditions in housing which it deemed immediate subjects for improvement, the members of seven Jewish organizations of East Boston yesterday held meetings at which resolutions were passed asking the planning board to retract certain of its statements.

Those representing the East Boston Hebrews are William Weinberger, Abraham Weinberger and Bernard N. Vernon. The gathering today is the outcome of

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SENATE VOTES TO TAKE UP BILL ON IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By the close vote of 27 to 24 the Senate today adopted the motion of Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the immigration committee to take up the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill.

This is the bill, substantially, which President Wilson vetoed in the Sixty-third Congress and which was vetoed before him by Presidents Cleveland and Taft. It contains the literacy test, which caused the Taft and Wilson vetoes.

This is the third effort that has been made to get up this measure this session, in the face of the Democratic caucus decision not to consider it until December. Senator Smith's motion prevailed only after a lively parliamentary skirmish during which opposition senators tried to make it out of order.

Whether this new development will delay adjournment remains to be seen. There are some reports at the Capitol that the President may sign it this time, but there is no authority for this statement.

All Republicans and several Democrats, including the southern senators, voted to take up the bill. A large number desired to avoid going on record on this bill, because of the political embarrassments involved in it. Organized labor favors it; Jewish and Roman Catholic influences oppose it.

The committee's amendment to the exclusion section, drafted after the Japanese ambassador had protested against its original form, was adopted without opposition. It designates by geographical description the peoples to be excluded from the United States, instead of excluding, according to the original provisions, people not eligible to become citizens of the United States. All the other committee amendments were adopted without opposition.

Senator Phelan of California moved to recommit the bill to the committee for hearings. Senator Smith started to explain the measure, with aid of a map of the world, but Senator O'Gorman interrupted with a motion to consider these features involving foreign relations in executive session, so the galleries were cleared and the Senate proceeded to discuss the bill behind closed doors. The efforts of the opponents became evident a few minutes later when the bells rang to call a quorum.

The geographical description does not include Japan, so the Japanese are not excluded by the bill. This leaves the Japanese exclusion to be effected by the Root-Takahira "gentlemen's agreement" under which the Japanese government undertakes to keep Japanese from the United States by passport regulation.

GALLINGER RUBLEE RESOLUTION PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Gallinger's resolution asking the chairman of the federal trade commission to inform the Senate whether George Rublee of New Hampshire is still acting as a member of the commission and if so under what legal authority, passed the Senate today. Mr. Rublee's nomination was rejected on May 15, after a long contest against him by Senator Gallinger on the ground that his appointment was personally obnoxious to him.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SATISFIED WITH POSITION AT FRONT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CRICCIETH, Wales—Presiding Saturday at a concert at the Llanystwmdy Institute, which he presented to the village in which his childhood was spent Mr. Lloyd George expressed his satisfaction with the way things were going at the front. For the first time for two years the nippers were gripping, and they would soon hear a crack. When we shall be in position to extract the kernel, he said, is another matter. It depends upon policy, and having entered upon this quarrel, we mean to see to it that there shall not be another war in our day.

We must give warning, he said, to any ruler or counselor of kings that they will be called sternly to account by the conscience of civilized nations for every outrage they perpetrate against international right and fair dealing. That is why we must not only have victory, but unmistakable victory, unchallengeable victory, victory that cannot be explained away by German professors to a credulous people.

If it is not such victory, sacrifice will be in vain, and will have to be renewed on a blacker and more costly scale. Let us have done with war now and for ever.

PLOT DENIED TO GIVE PANAMA LAND TO JAPAN

Statement Connecting President-Elect Valdes With Transaction Ridiculed by Minister of Republic in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The alleged plot in the Republic of Panama to enable the Japanese to get land there for a naval base, and which connected the President-elect of the republic therewith, as published this morning is a ridiculous fabrication and a malicious falsehood," was the reply made by the minister of Panama to the United States, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, when asked by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor for a statement.

The legation, it was further stated, has information indicating that enemies of the present government of Panama are making a concerted effort in both the United States and Panama to discredit the Panama government and the President-elect. That action is contemplated against those concerned, is indicated, but the legation declined to discuss this. That Minister Morales and the attorney for the legation were in conference this morning is known.

It was further stated at the legation that the United States has proofs of the most convincing nature as to the absolute loyalty of the Republic of Panama and assurances of the full cooperation of the little republic in the event of any international conflict in any part of the isthmus.

The legation knows of no concession of land to the Mr. Fernandez in the "plot" story but made unequivocal statement that if such a concession had been made the land cannot be transferred to any foreign nation because a transfer is prohibited by the constitution of the Republic of Panama, and therefore, its use as a naval station is impossible.

As to the presence of Dr. Valdes, the President-elect, in Havana in December, 1915, the legation mentioned that Dr. Valdes as head of the Panamanian delegation to the second Pan-American congress, came to the United States by the Key West route which took him through Havana. This was mentioned only because the alleged plot was stated to have had something to do with the trip of Dr. Valdes to Havana at that time.

No explanation would be given by the legation as to the "proofs of the most convincing nature" which the United States has as to the loyalty of the Panamanian republic but, it will be recalled, that nearly a year ago there was printed in a number of newspapers something to the effect that the United States had learned of advances made by Japan to get land in the vicinity of the Panama canal and that it was principally through the loyalty of certain officials, high in the Panama republic, that the United States first discovered the move which is now a thing of the past.

At the state department it was stated that nothing considered in any way important was known about any concessions made by the Republic of Panama.

Dispatches published here this morning to the effect that the United States may not recognize Ramon Valdes as President of Panama because of alleged frauds and coercion in his election are not received with entire confidence. The dispatches even relate that Senor Valdes was instrumental in getting a land concession of 60,000 acres as a base for Japan.

Friends of Senor Valdes who have been asked about the matter say the story has been sent out for the purpose of discrediting the new President and there was absolutely no truth in any report that he was concerned in getting a concession for Japan.

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD TO MAKE COAL INQUIRY

Commission Will Investigate the Transportation Question, Labor and All Factors of Coal Mining and Marketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is the purpose of the federal trade commission to begin at once an investigation of the transportation question, the labor question and all other factors that enter into the mining and marketing of coal. The House passed a resolution Friday which extends the scope of the investigation by the commission to take in bituminous coal. The Senate authorized an investigation of the anthracite coal and this resolution introduced by Representative Rainey of Illinois will extend it to the whole coal industry.

Government officials in touch with the coal question state there is undoubtedly a shortage in mine labor. This and the transportation problem are usually the factors that bring up prices and a shortage of supply to the consumer. As for a shortage of the production by the mines, officials say this is improbable. There are enough mines and enough coal in the mines to supply the wants of the country for some time to come from 100 to 2000 years, depending on whose estimate one takes and the degree of increase in consumption.

Information was received from the department of labor that there is a demand by the mines for more labor. Reasons given for the shortage are that immigration has greatly decreased as far

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BRITISH NOTE ON PRISONERS OF WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Reports from the American embassy show that British non-commissioned officers in German prison camps who have not volunteered to work have had certain liberties withdrawn, despite the agreement between the British and German governments that non-commissioned officers are not to be employed except as supervisors.

In a note to the American embassy Viscount Grey points out no German non-commissioned officer in England is compelled to work or to volunteer to work.

The British government, he says, hold that the refusal of non-commissioned officers to work cannot justify withdrawal of any of the privileges of his rank or any of the amenities in way of recreation or otherwise which would ordinarily be granted them.

If German government refuses, Lord Grey adds, to act in accordance with agreement, the British government will be regretfully compelled to adapt their treatment of German non-commissioned officers to that accorded British non-commissioned officers by the Germans.

DENY SHIPS WERE SUNK WITHOUT NOTICE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

FRANKFORT, Germany, Monday—A Berlin telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung claims on good authority that Lord Crewe's statement in the House of Lords regarding the recent sinking of seven merchantmen without warning is untrue, and is indignant at the statement that German submarines fired at people in ships' boats.

The Hamburger Nachrichten commenting on the subject recalls that Germany's submarine concessions to the United States depended on the latter bringing pressure to bear on England, and observes months ago the German government might have declared the moment for freedom of decision had come because the United States showed long ago they had no intention of enforcing the German request concerning England.

CARMEN GIVE NOTICE TO MAYOR MITCHEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees met today with Mayor Mitchel and informed him that unless the 14 men whose employment was refused on the ground that they had been convicted of violating the law during the recent strike are reinstated, the men would strike. Mayor Mitchel immediately sent for executive officers of the New York Railway Company.

"This is merely a matter of interpretation of a contract," said the mayor. "The employees demand that the men be reinstated. The employers contend that their agreement does not bind them to take back men convicted of violating the criminal law of the state."

SOCIALIST LEADER ARRESTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Monday — Het Volk learns from a reliable source that the German Socialist leader, Franz Mehring, former chief editor of the Leipziger Volkszeitung, has been arrested. The arrest of Dr. Meyer, editor of the Vorwaerts, was reported recently.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

ASPECTS OF THE COMING TEST OF PARTIES IN GREECE

Allies' Friends Need to Make Supreme Effort to Secure Vote for Liberty and Prosperity

(By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Athens)

ATHENS, Greece—If only because the forthcoming elections in Greece will have been provoked by the battleships of the Allies, the contest between the rival parties has been endowed with more than purely local interest. The Hellenes are, in short, to be asked whether they approve of the foreign policy of M. Skouloudis' government, or whether they desire the return of an administration so convinced that the welfare of Hellas is bound up in the success of Britain and France that the continuance of an honest policy of benevolent neutrality will be assured ipso facto. That is the clear issue, and if the struggle could be limited thereto, the election of M. Venizelos by an overwhelming majority would be a foregone conclusion. But, as a matter of fact, the issue will not remain clear. The elements which have coalesced to oppose the Liberal party in what promises to be the final combat between the forces of progress and reaction will so exploit the individual weaknesses of the electorate and be generally so active that the Allies' friends will be obliged to put forth a supreme effort if the people are to vote for civil liberty, national prosperity and the aggrandizement of Greece.

There is little need to laud the personality of Eleutherios Venizelos. The fashion in which his genius purified Greek politics, relegated the army to its proper sphere as a national, non-party instrument, and contributed to the doubling of the kingdom, is deeply graven in the thoughts of all students of contemporary history. He is pro-entente, because of his unlimited faith in the ultimate triumph of the Allies, because he stands for the fundamental things for which they are battling, and because he believes that the friendship of Britain and France is the manna upon which Greece will grow and wax strong. An able administrator, a silver-tongued orator and endowed with personal charm in a remarkable degree, he stands for most of the ideals which are dear to the heart of the entente peoples. In the elaboration of his present program he will necessarily be governed by the exigencies of the existing situation, clear and unambiguous on some counts, but subject to amendment in so far as concerns the utilization of any circumstances which may be turned to the profit of his country.

It will be more instructive to turn at once to a review of the composition and policies of the parties which will struggle with unparalleled ferocity to rob the Cretan statesman of that national devotion which he has enjoyed since his arrival in Athens in 1909. The events of the great war have given a new lease of life to the discredited politicians of pre-Venizelist days, and it is a testimony to the strength of the ex-premier that they have found it necessary to cease their old-time bickerings and unite in a common endeavor to retain the sweets of office. It affects them little that they find themselves making common cause with the hereditary enemies of their motherland, provided that they may thereby give rein to their personal hatred of Venizelos. Thus they go to the country for the first time as a coalition—one might almost say, a united party. Their program is neutrality in foreign affairs, and, one must presume, a perpetration of the semi-absolutist régime, with its spies, agents provocateurs and inefficient administration, at home. They will profit from an illicit exploitation of the popularity of King Constantine, an unmanly propagation of the fear of war, a fantastic exaggeration of German prowess, and a one-sided tirade against the humiliation of Greece by the entente powers. They count among their allies the ultra-royalist clique, the new military factor, and the German propaganda.

Provided that the effort exerted is commensurate with the importance of the issues involved, the victory of the Liberal party may be expected. But any suspicion of over-confidence must be avoided. The coalition will fight rudely and without scruple, and allowing for political sophistry, they have weighty and vote-catching arguments to put before an electorate, which, though innately intelligent, has not yet been educated up to, say, the English conception of international and party politics. One can imagine the anti-Venizelist canvasser baiting the peasant with something like the following wily proposition: "Choose ye between the King, victor of Salonika and Kavalla, and Venizelos, the opportunist, who invited foreign armies to invade our land, the traitor who has sworn to destroy the monarchy. Choose ye between bountiful peace and disastrous war, the war which Venizelos desires and from which the King twice has saved you; war with Germany, Germany, the invincible, whose enormous armies have overthrown degenerate France, perfidious England and barbarous Russia, and who is capable of devastating Greece from Kavalla to Cape Matapan in a few days. Choose ye between Venizelos, the paid agent of the entente powers, who offered Kavalla to Bulgaria, and who now seeks to dragoon you into war by starvation, and the King, who protects you from the fate of Serbia and Belgium."

And to the reservist will go forth the personal appeal—"If you want to be dragged from home and family to suffer the hardships of war, not for the glory of Greece, but in a vain effort to save the entente powers from destruction by the almighty German armies—Vote for Venizelos! But if it pleases you to rest in the bosom of your family, to prosper and live while others court ruin—Go then to the urns and blackball Venizelos, the enemy of your King and country. Long live the King!"

It must be admitted, however, that the Coalitionists have done their utmost to render superfluous any further propaganda among the reservists, for the new military factor, to which reference has already been made, has succeeded in inculcating into the soldiers a political conception entirely at variance both with the normal military ideal and the development of the constitutional idea. By a clandestine reversion to the old order of things which was destroyed by the revolution of 1909, the army has become a political organization. Further, the men have been inspired with an unwholesome dread of war, which, combined with nearly a year of pernicious inactivity with the colors, has served to demoralize them and rob them of that fine and aggressive spirit which led them to victory against Turks and Bulgars. Indeed, when M. Venizelos returns to power, one of the greatest difficulties confronting him will be the necessity of restoring the broken morale of the Hellenic army.

With the enforced demobilization, the effort of the anti-Venizelists culminated in the formation of the reservist leagues. There can be no possible doubt that these organizations were founded while the men were still under military discipline, and that the regrettable scenes which followed their discharge were the sequence of orders given by the officers. The writer traveled with a trainload of home-going reservists on June 20. The departure from Athens was the signal for loud cries of "Blackball Venizelos" and not only were these demonstrations repeated at every station and whenever a group of wayfarers was passed, but a like inscription was chalked on the carriages themselves. Between now and September sounder judgment may manifest itself as the influence of the barracks wears off, but the effect of the political education of the past nine months will undoubtedly remain in more or less degree. Unhappily, instead of discountenancing the attempt of his former advisers to drag his name into the party arena, King Constantine has not hesitated to approve the work of the reservist leagues and to express his thanks for the so-called "Loyalty" which has been used thinly to veil the anti-Venizelist objects of the promoters.

BRIDGE ISSUE DECIDED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — Judgment was lately given in the House of Lords, in the appeal of the attorney-general (at the relation of Tickford's, Ltd., vs. Great Northern Railway Company), which raised a question of considerable importance. The appellants alleged that Crouch-end bridge, in the north of London, was not in such a condition as to be of sufficient safety to carry heavy motor traffic which might reasonably be expected under present day circumstances, and asked for a mandatory injunction requiring the railway company to do such works to the bridge as might render it sufficiently safe to carry such heavy traffic. The railway company, on the other hand, insisted that the measure of their obligations to maintain the bridge was to be found not in the state of things in reference to trade existing at the present, but in that which existed when the bridge was made. Justice Warrington decided against the railway company, but the Court of Appeal reversed his decision. The Lord Chancellor, in dismissing the appeal, held that the bridge was only bound to carry the road through which it passed, and that was the road determined at the moment when the railway was built, for it did not follow at all that the road was the same thing as the use of the road, which might change from time to time. Lords Loreburn, Shaw and Sumner concurred, while Lord Haldane dissented.

AFFAIRS IN NEAR EAST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—At a meeting held recently by the foreign affairs commission the president, M. Leygues, gave an outline of the situation in the near east, showing the economic advantage to Germany of the relations opened by that country with the Balkans and Asia Minor. He showed that Germany was provided with large quantities of cattle and cereals from these countries. The German government either bought them or requisitioned them, or it even obtained them by means of contraband, which was rife on the frontiers of Hungary and Rumania. Germany, he said, takes from Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and the Turkish provinces, Anatolia, Armenia and Syria all that is of use in the way of provisions, with the result that several of these countries are suffering from famine. Nearly 3000 wagons of wheat are sent daily via the Danube or the railway into the central empires. The commercial convention between Rumania and Germany is not working equably. Rumania is fulfilling her contracts, sending wheat, flour, Indian wheat, but Germany gives none of the raw materials which she promised in exchange. The "Carmen Sylva" train hung with flags still runs from the central empires into Rumania, but it brings nothing to alleviate the situation in Rumania which is becoming difficult. As long as Germany has the Balkans with the two doors which the Danube and the railways provide, at her back, declared M. Leygues, the blockade will be incomplete.

FRENCH COLONIES SHARE IN THE WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—An editorial in the Journal reminds the French public that one of the objects of Germany in making war on France was the capture of her colonies. This was quite clearly shown it points out in the conversation which took place between the German chancellor and the British ambassador in Berlin on July 29, 1914. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg was quite ready, in order to obtain the neutrality of Great Britain, to promise that Germany would not annex any territory in France, but he would not make the same promise with regard to the French possessions outside of Europe. The value of these colonies has been well proved during the last two years of war, in a way which, perhaps, even France herself has not fully realized. The contribution which our young colonial empire has made to the national effort has been magnificent, declares the writer of the article. In men, in money, in raw materials of an indispensable nature, the support which the French colonies have brought to France deserves to be known.

Hundreds of thousands of fighting men have reinforced our armies. North and West Africa have more especially contributed to this effort, and there is no need to speak in praise of the Algerians, the Tunisians, the natives of Morocco or the black Senegalese. Our war factories employ 15,000 natives from North Africa and as many Annamites of rare professional ability. Eight thousand more Annamites are most usefully employed in the Red Cross organization. Natives of Madagascar have been enrolled in the engineers, and natives of New Caledonia are doing the work of miners; Senegalese are being employed as stokers and sailors in the merchant marine, and Kabyles on the land. The colonies' financial effort has been no less remarkable. They have raised f.600,000,000 for the national loan, the loan of victory.

Indo-China added f.11,000,000 to its budget for the sending of foodstuffs to the mother country. But it is more especially by their capacity for production that the colonies have proved themselves useful at a time when every import from foreign countries impoverishes the nation, and when every nation is endeavoring to be self-supporting. With regard to food supplies the colonies have not only provided the needs of France, but those of certain of the Allies. North Africa has exported more than 1,000,000 tons of cereals to France, Italy and Great Britain. Indo-China has sent us over 500,000 tons of rice and maize. Should necessity arise it could provide us with excellent war bread.

Algeria has furnished 2,500,000 sheep and 60,000 cattle; Morocco an enormous quantity of eggs; western Africa 50,000 cattle; Madagascar 20,000 tons of meat and 2000 tons of preserves. Yet before the war it can be said that the great portion of this trade with the colonies was non-existent! From Saint Pierre and Miquelon cargoes of salted fish have been sent; from the Antilles and Reunion we have been provided with 110,000 tons of sugar. Over, 200,000 quintals of raw wool for clothing, skins for leather goods, rubber for tires and copal gum for shrapnel have also been dispatched from Africa. Madagascar provides 1000 tons of graphite each month and it will soon be sending 2000 tons. Indo-China has sent 30,000 tons of minerals, New Caledonia 100,000 tons of nickel and chromium, which are necessary metals for the special kind of steel in use for the manufacture of arms. If we had known, in good time, how to organize the exploitation of the mining riches of our colonial possessions we should probably be completely self-supporting in the matter of materials for war factories. The writer concludes his article by pointing out that in the possession of these extensive and rich territories will lie France's claim to be one of the great nations of the world.

RELIEF PLAN URGED FOR MONTENEGRINS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Alexander Devine, who on behalf of the Montenegrin Red Cross and Relief fund in London, recently investigated the condition of Montenegrin refugees, wounded soldiers and destitute families, has presented a report to the London committee. In this report he advises that the British foreign office should be asked to communicate with the French and Italian governments with a view to getting their consent to a scheme of relief for the Montenegrins. No word of reproach as to the disasters that have befallen them has passed the lips of Montenegrins left behind in their desolate country, Mr. Devine declares. They naturally think that it is unfortunate that help and rescue were not sent to them, but all, with one accord, realize that the best was done. Especially Mr. Devine was impressed by their gratitude to Great Britain.

Mr. Devine interviewed the Crown Prince and Princess of Montenegro at Nice and found that they took a despondent view of the condition of the people, and considered that Montenegro was not only starving, but in danger of extinction. He heard good opinion expressed concerning the Montenegrins on every hand. They were eager to get work, and generally exhibited a genuine spirit of independence, as an illustration of which he mentions the case of a Montenegrin stranded in one of the Italian cities. His distressed condition was the subject of a sympathetic letter to one of the newspapers to which voluntary subscriptions were sent on his behalf to the amount of one hundred francs. This money was forwarded to the man, who, however, returned it with a grateful letter, in which he said he had obtained some work, and hoped to extricate himself from his difficulties.

In Rome, Mr. Devine interviewed Cardinal Gasparri, the cardinal-secretary, and Monsignor Todeschini at the Vatican, the American ambassador in Rome and the British ambassador, Sir Rennell Rodd. To these authorities he pointed out the situation with regard to Montenegro was unique. Other countries had natural resources of their own which might be drawn upon by the native population. Montenegro had no such resources except flocks and herds, which could be—and probably were—taken by the Austrians. For wheat and crops generally Montenegro must depend now, as she had to do even in times of peace, upon importations from outside countries. Mr. Devine explained that in view of this remarkable situation and of Montenegro's national destitution, permission should be given for a neutral Red Cross organization to undertake a special mission of relief, to concentrate stores of food at certain centers, and to distribute these supplies personally to the people.

There were no difficulties of land transport, as in most other countries. The supplies need only pass from port to port. The Red Cross, with the relief societies of other neutral countries, would undertake the organization if it met with the approval of the powers, so far as the provision of automobiles, steamers and food was concerned, and would submit to the authorities their scheme of organization for feeding the suffering people.

Mr. Devine informed Cardinal Gasparri that he had already discussed this matter at the foreign offices in London and Paris, and quoted the statement by Lord Robert Cecil in Parliament that "it was the duty of the occupying power to provide for the well-being of the people of the occupied country." The Cardinal considered this point and finally Mr. Devine returned to London to ask his committee to lay the facts of this interview before the foreign office in London and to ask the foreign minister to communicate with France and Italy.

GERMAN PAPER ON CARE OF PRISONERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

FRANKFORT, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung has published a letter from a German prisoner of war in France pleading for Germany to take the lead in providing some form of intellectual work or recreation for prisoners accustomed to such exercise. In his own case, he says, the work on which he is engaged in France is perfectly healthy, but very monotonous, and neither calls for any special exertion nor intelligence, and although he recognizes the justice of the rule of equal treatment for all and could endure his present circumstances for a time, he fears the effect of their prolongation. All prisoners, in fact, he states, are reduced to the level of artisans, and he considers that as every country naturally wants its sons to return to it sane and sound, their respective governments should occupy themselves with their mental, as well as their physical welfare. He is therefore anxious that Germany should move in the matter, for the French government, he writes, has proved that every concession granted in Germany counts in our favor.

The Frankfort paper states that it has printed the letter as it stands so as to avail itself of the opportunity to state the actual facts of the case, and so remove any doubts that may be entertained by the relatives of prisoners, or the general public. Any one who has anything to do with the matter, it writes, knows how things stand; namely, that from the beginning of the war down to the present time Germany has exercised the greatest patience despite the most flagrant violations of the law on the part of the entente, and especially of France. Germany has gone far beyond all legal provisions in making things as easy as possible for prisoners interned within her borders, and most of the universal improvements in the lot of prisoners are to be ascribed to this patience and this example. If today prisoners who follow an intellectual calling feel the lack of mental exercise, and in France especially are condemned to perform the most menial and exhausting labor, it is obviously the French who are to blame.

How often in reply to all their complaints as to the heavy work demanded of the professional classes have Germany's negotiators been lectured on the subject of the weakening of the "democratic rule of equality," intrenched behind which France insists upon the need for "equal work for all." It was only slowly that Germany decided to adjust her arrangements to the French view, and she was impelled thereto not by revenge, but by the need for protecting her own imprisoned subjects, for whom she thus wrung step by step only the most primitive concessions from an unwilling opponent. The right and the duty of Germany are established beyond all doubt.

As for the assertion made by the writer of the letter in question with regard to France having proved her readiness to imitate any relaxation of the German regulations, the Frankfurter Zeitung declares that this view of the position is altogether mistaken, but regards the fact that the French censor let it pass as a sign that France may be willing to mend her ways, if only in view of the numerical superiority of the French prisoners in Germany to the German prisoners in France. In that event, the Frankfort paper remarks, Germany will be prepared to meet her at all points but the latter will insist upon deeds, not words.

RUMANIAN CROPS PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN POLITICS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In his latest dispatch from Bucharest up to the time of writing Dr. Leo Lederer enlarges in the Berliner Tageblatt on the important political role that the Rumanian harvest is called upon to play this year.

Not only, he observes, is the present attitude of the Rumanian government determined to some extent by the necessity for bringing the crops safely in before any definite action is taken, but it is clear from the way in which the Bratianu cabinet is handling the matter that it is using it as its main instrument in its effort to gain time, and to await the further development of the military situation. Thus, he notes, the whole of the new Rumanian harvest has been immobilized until the end of August, and the effect of the measures lately adopted by the government amounts to an embargo on the export of grain for the time being. Any sale, namely, of the new crops, has been prohibited until the official census has been taken at the end of August, and the authorities have determined the quantity to be set aside for seed, for home consumption, and for export; this despite the fact that however poor the harvest might be, it is certain that considerable quantities could be set free for exportation. It is clear, therefore, writes Dr. Lederer, that the measures taken have been determined not alone by economic considerations, but by political ones as well.

The fact of the matter, he explains, is that the Rumanian government wants to avoid all negotiations as to exportation so long as it cannot be certain what course military events will take, for the "starvation campaign" waged by the entente against the Central Powers has made the disposal of the Rumanian harvest a political question. Hence actual negotiations as to the sale of the new harvest have so far been opened neither with the Central Powers nor with England, and the manner of their opening will depend "to some extent," Dr. Lederer thinks, on the march of events. In any case, he predicts, England will endeavor to withdraw a part at least of the harvest from the Central Powers as she did last year, and to force up the price by competitive offers, even if she loses heavily herself in the process. He has no doubt of Rumania's readiness to derive what advantage she can from these conditions, but remarks that England's strength on the Rumanian corn market will depend on her strength on the battlefield. The English, he adds, have so far been able to obtain only 45,000 of the 80,000 wagons of wheat which they were authorized to buy up and to store before July 15, 1916, and they are now said to be claiming a prior right to procure the 35,000 wagonloads that remain from the new harvest. It appears, he says, that this demand has been rejected by the Bratianu cabinet for the present, but that this has not prevented the English from declaring that the further sale of Rumanian grain to the Central Powers is not permissible, as it violates the strict blockade decided upon at the Paris conference.

These, of course, writes Dr. Lederer, are threats whose weight depends entirely on the position of the entente armies in the east, and west, and south, but it will be seen that it is not easy for a "Boche" to buy even a stamp in Rumania nowadays, unless he can give a satisfactory account of the position on the battlefields in France and Russia.

Dr. Lederer goes on to declare that for the present the immobilization of the Rumanian harvest does not involve an injury to German interests. The transport organization set up by the German purchasing agents will have plenty to do until the end of September, he says, with dispatching the goods already contracted for, even if the surplus from the 1915 harvest, which Germany has bought up, is not very large, and the Rumanian government decides, as it threatens to do, to substitute pulse for some of the hundred thousand wagons of maize for which Germany had contracted, on the plea that the maize harvest last year was overestimated. In any case, he remarks, the Rumanian harvest promises to be much smaller this year than last, and consequently of much less importance as far as exportation is concerned; whereas a better harvest in Germany will be of far more value than any amount of importations. We can, therefore, he writes, await the course of events with composure, and later it will perhaps have become clear to M. Bratianu himself with which side the real success rests.

AUSTRALIAN RAID ON GERMAN LINES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A description of the recent important raid carried out by the Australian troops on a front of two miles south of Armentières against the German trenches has been supplied by Capt. C. E. W. Bean, official press representative with the Australian troops in France. After a preparatory bombardment, he says, an Australian force attacked the German trenches south of Armentières. The Australians on the left seized the German front line, and passed beyond it to further trenches of the first system. In the center the Australians carried the whole of the first system, and reached more or less open country. On the right the troops had to cross a much wider stretch between trenches where the Germans held a very strong fortified salient. The Germans were ready for attack, and had managed to save a number of machine guns from the bombardment. In spite of the very brave efforts the troops on this flank were unable to cross the ground between the trenches, and only managed to reach the German trenches at isolated points. From these they were subsequently driven out.

This enabled the Germans to concentrate the fire of all sorts of artillery on a portion of the trenches captured. The Germans battered down their own trenches where they were occupied with our own men. They also drained water from the channel down the trenches from the left flank, and the Australians there shortly after reaching the trenches found themselves surrounded, in water rapidly rising waist-high. They endured a tremendous bombardment until early the following morning, when, after 11 hours in the captured position, the Australians retaining a small portion of the German line were ordered to retire.

By dint of very brave work the engineers and infantry in working parties had managed to get communication trenches dug completely through to the German trenches. These trenches were dug under very heavy shell fire. This work enabled the troops to retire with a loss which was slight, when the extraordinary difficulty of the operation is considered. Among the last who returned to our trenches were eight men who said they had been lost behind the German trenches, and had been wandering about until daylight in the country in rear of the front line. Our troops in this attack had to face shell fire heavier and more continuous than was ever known in Gallipoli. Many of them were quite untried previously, and the manner in which they carried it through seems to have been worthy of all the traditions of Anzac. At least 200 prisoners were captured and several machine-guns were brought in.

FLOCKMASTERS TAKE ACTION ON WOOL CLIP

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

INVERNESS, Scotland—An important meeting was held recently at Inverness for the consideration of the question of the commandeering of wool by the government. The meeting was convened by the Provost of Inverness and there was a large attendance of northern flockmasters and of persons interested in the wool trade from England and Scotland. The war office and the board of agriculture for Scotland were also represented. Provost Birnie said that the meeting had been called at the request of men interested in the wool trade in the north of Scotland in order that they might express their views with regard to the taking over of wool by the government and the prices laid down. Lochiel then said that he had been asked to lay the following resolutions before the meeting: "That this meeting of flockmasters resolve to do their utmost to assist the government and the army council in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, but while they recognize the right of the government to take over the entire wool clip of 1916, they attach great importance to all arrangements in connection with the matter being made at the earliest possible date, so that wool growers, whose financial arrangements are concerned, may know where they stand.

"Resolve to urge that the price should be the price obtained for the 1915 clip, and that payment should be made according to current practice in the wool trade. That the body or bodies to be appointed to determine prices should consist to the extent of at least one half of wool growers in the north, center and south of Scotland, and that prices should be fixed for the wool according to class and district." Lochiel, in speaking on the resolutions, said that they were not there to criticize the army council, they were all loyal patriotic citizens and they wished to do their best to assist the council in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. At the same time, when it came to a question of dealing or negotiations, they were equally entitled to do their best to get a fair price for whatever commodity the government might require. Their whole endeavor must be to obtain from the government as near market price as possible. After further speeches the resolutions were unanimously adopted and a committee was appointed.

SOUTH AFRICA'S RESOURCES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Representatives of natural science and technical organizations recently met at the chamber of mines with a view to collecting and coordinating information in order that definite proposals might be made to the Union and Rhodesian governments to secure equipment, wholetime experts, and state aid for the utilization of the country's resources. One of the projects was the preparation of information to enable the governments to introduce bills for the establishment of a national laboratory for the pursuit of technical research and its application to industry. A resolution was passed to the effect that those present bound themselves to combine in taking such steps as might be in their power to hasten the development of the resources of South Africa, "especially in view of the coming commercial and industrial competition, and the obligations of this country to do its share in providing suitably for the present and future needs of the men who are fighting its battles, or are disabled thereby, as well as the needs of their dependents and the dependents of those who have given up their lives in defending the honor of the British nation." Another resolution provided for the establishment of a central committee, to represent various bodies concerned.

PROFESSOR PIGOU ON LABOR PROBLEMS.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OXFORD, England — A conference of working class associations organized "to consider the reorganization of industry, commerce and finance, especially with regard to after-war conditions," was held lately at Oxford. C. W. Bowerman, M. P., secretary of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, was in the chair.

In the course of a paper on "The Disorganization of Industry, Commerce and Finance: the Problems to be Faced," Professor Pigou said: "An economist trying to forecast the future must ask himself two sorts of questions—questions concerning the process of transition from the war state of industry to the peace state, and questions concerning the general economic condition of the community after the peace state had been fully re-established. It was possible, he said, that a great danger might arise in the transition from war to peace conditions unless steps were taken to insure that wage earners should be rapidly returned from active service to ordinary employments.

Employers and employed should be required to make fuller use of the employment bureau so that no delay might result in getting the men back to their occupations. One of the principal dangers with which the country would be faced when peace came was that if disputes about wages between employers and employed resulted in widespread stoppage of work the restarting of the country's economic life would be greatly hindered and delayed. Recourse would, of course, be had to various forms of machinery — informal discussion mediation, conciliation, and arbitration—but unless there was some common basis upon which negotiatiators in such cases could agree it was to be feared that a satisfactory settlement would seldom be achieved. If general conditions after the war were going to be such that the pre-war level of real wages would, on the average, be maintained, then that might provide a suitable basis for discussion between employers and employed in those industries in which disputes arose.

There would probably be considerable emigration, and many women who had engaged in industrial labor would continue there, and these two possibilities might effect a balance between capital and labor so as to prevent much unemployment.

In the course of the subsequent discussion, Robert Young, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, said he feared a rapid demobilization after the war would result in much difficulty, but one thing must be insisted on after a possible well-earned holiday; that those men entitled to pensions should not be victimized by their employers in any reduction of wages. Government should insure that cheap food and cheap raw material be secured for the country.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

INDIA COMES INTO LINE AS REGARDS FIRMS' LIQUIDATION

Ordinance Promulgated by Government Brings Indian and English Law Into Close Accord

(By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India)

CALCUTTA, India—The government of India has promulgated an ordinance dealing with the liquidation of hostile firms and the property of hostile persons which brings the law in this country into close accord with the present state of English law. The British trading with the enemy (amendment) act of 1916 enables action to be taken in the case of firms whose business, by reason of enemy nationality or association, is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit of enemy subjects. It also gives power to the board of trade to abrogate contracts or transfers, a power which it is believed has, for obvious reasons, been very sparingly exercised. It further enables a company containing enemy elements to purge itself thereof with the assistance of the custodian, who may permit the British shareholders to buy out enemy shareholders, depositing the price so paid with the custodian.

The ordinance follows the English act closely, with such modifications as local circumstances require. It will enable the government to wind up hostile concerns much on the lines of the Indian companies and insolvency acts, the distribution of assets so realized being subject to special rules.

The liquidator will have power to give a good title to purchasers of the goodwill of hostile businesses and to the immovable property held by them. The new procedure indicates a considerable advance upon that hitherto adopted, in that the initintive for liquidation will come from the liquidator, and will not be left nominally with the firm itself. It will also enable the hostile businesses dealt with to be completely extinguished, thereby preventing them from recovering from a state of suspended animation, and resuming business after the conclusion of peace.

PLAN FOR INDUSTRY CONTROL IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OXFORD, England—At the recent conference of working-class associations, at Oxford, Mr. Zimmern, New College, Oxford, in a speech on the control of industry in future, urged increased control by the workers of the industries of the country, with the ultimate view of nationalization. They had, he said, to aim at a good life for the workers which meant not only better wages or greater security in employment, and good conditions in the workers' leisure hours, but a something which elevated man's character and made labor worth while in man's working hours and active existence. This something should counteract the dehumanizing tendencies of modern industry on a large scale.

Mr. Taylor, the inventor of the system of detailed management, had given away his case when he said that some of the work required in his system was so elementary that he believed gorillas could be trained to do it. Men were not gorillas. This was not the good life which workingmen desired, nor was Harold Cox right in assuming that workingmen only needed security of employment. The primary object of work was not to get rich, although a contrary idea was at the foundation of much victimization and abuse of the worker. A successful politician or a successful professional man or worker must not be judged by the money he accumulated, but by the contribution he made to the needs of the community.

The management of industry could not be properly adjusted until the workers were given a fair share in administration. This was the democratic theory, which, already applying in practice to government administration, should be extended to the industrial concerns of the country. Industrial efficiency must be improved to pay for the war, they were told, and this could only be brought about by harder work, improved methods of organization, and a more equal division of responsibility between management and workmen, as a method by which the intelligence as well as the arms and legs of the workers, should be utilized.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The customs department has issued some statistics relating to the external trade of France for the first five months of 1916. The following table shows the figures for 1916 and those for the same period in 1915 (omitting 000):

	First 5 mos—		Increase
Imports—	1916	1915	1916
Articles of food..	996,315	790,944	205,371
Materials for industrial purposes	1,625,324	1,140,149	485,175
Manufactured articles	1,065,117	854,645	210,472
Totals	3,686,756	2,785,738	901,018
Exports—			
Articles of food..	181,670	236,677	*55,007
Materials for industrial purposes	289,167	246,937	42,230
Manufactured objects	827,794	607,379	220,415
Postal packets....	93,269	68,022	25,247
Totals	1,391,900	1,159,615	232,885

*Decrease.

Newspaper Illustrations

A British howitzer in action

WOOD AND METAL IMPORTS RESTRICTED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A decree has recently been issued by the government prohibiting the importation into France and Algeria, except for purposes of state, of certain articles of foreign origin or production. The list includes: Common woods, chemically prepared in any way; wooden paving in blocks; wood cut into splints; hoopwood and finished vine props; poles, props, unfinished vine props of more than a certain size; round logs of box and foreign woods; platinum and aluminium; cast iron and steel; pure copper or copper mixed with zinc, tin aluminium or manganese; lead, tin, zinc, nickel, pure mercury, antimony; ores not specified.

Cargoes proved to have been shipped direct for France or Algeria at a date prior to the publication of the decree or declared at the customs at the same date will be admitted temporarily under the old conditions.

This decree forbidding the importation of necessary raw materials must not be compared with the decree of last May prohibiting the importation of a certain number of manufactured luxuries. It is due to the initiative of the minister of war, whilst the latter had been signed by the minister of commerce. Its object is not to prevent the export of money and to benefit circulation, but to preserve for national defense raw materials that are indispensable.

The new decree is the outcome of the commissions on woods and metals appointed last May by the under secretary of artillery and munitions. On account of the growing scarcity of these products the State henceforth reserves to itself the right to control their importation. This does not mean that private industry will cease to be provided for. Exceptions in certain cases may be authorized by the minister of war, approved by the commission of woods and metals.

The trader or manufacturer desiring to import into France one of the prohibited articles intended, whether before or after manufacture, for the use of a public department, must present to the department concerned a demand in the form officially issued.

When the articles are destined to be stored in a warehouse or delivered to the public, the demand must be addressed to the minister of commerce.

RECEIVING DEPOT FOR IRELAND URGED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The Earl of Derby, under secretary for war, who was accompanied by H. W. Forster, M. P., financial secretary, to the war office, recently received at the war office a deputation from the All-Ireland munitions and government supplies committee, who wished to induce Lord Derby to establish a war office receiving depot in Ireland, in order to place Irish manufacturers on a more equal footing with those in Great Britain in tendering for and supplying war office requirements.

John Redmond, M. P., who introduced the deputation, said that this demand had been prosecuted by representative Irish bodies for the last 50 years. Time after time it had been listened to by representatives of the war office, and they had promised to give it their sympathetic consideration.

The receiving depot had not yet materialized, and Irish manufacturers continued to labor under disabilities which English manufacturers were relieved of owing to the existence of several receiving depots in England. He urged Lord Derby and Mr. Forster to give the arguments which the members of the deputation would lay before them their very careful and sympathetic consideration, and he trusted they would, without undue delay, be able to sanction a scheme for the establishment of a war office receiving depot in Ireland.

The members of the deputation then spoke on the matter pointing out that the delays caused owing to Irish manufacturers being unable to apply to and transact contractual business with experienced war office officials in Ireland, proved an excessive handicap, often resulting in their losing the opportunity of tendering, and in other ways making it difficult for them to undertake war office contracts. The lack of an Irish receiving depot prevented a vast number of Irish manufacturers from interesting themselves in competing for war office orders altogether, thereby reducing the advantage which would accrue to the department from a more extensive competition.

Lord Derby and Mr. Forster replied and accepted the proposal of the deputation to consider the question of sending an impartial officer across to Ireland to investigate the question on the spot. When they had this report before them, they added, there should be no undue delay in giving their decision.

PROCESSION IN LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The woman's procession which marched recently from the Embankment to Hyde Park and thence to Trafalgar Square, was organized by the Women's Social and Political Union, and though nobody could deny the interest which the nature of the procession aroused, there was an unmistakable political flavor about the numerous banners which belied its avowed object, namely a greater war effort on the part of the government and people. It was impossible not to notice the insistence with which banner after banner demanded the return of Hughes, the prime minister of Australia, as coadjutor to the British government in the work of carrying on the war. The procession was almost entirely composed of women. It contained 20 tableaux on lorries and included a number of women riders dressed in picturesque costumes. The varied kinds of labor with which women have become identified during the period of the war were fully and very effectively represented by the bands of girls in blue print or brown holland overalls; some of them with Union Jack head-dresses. From a balcony at the war office Mr. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill watched the processionists go by; the former minister of munitions was recognized and very heartily cheered. Quite a noticeable fact about the procession was the absence of speeches. On arriving at Trafalgar Square on its way back from Hyde Park the procession dispersed immediately.

COMPASSES IN LIFEBOATS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—An intimation has been received in Liverpool from the Board of Trade of a new rule making it obligatory that lifeboats carried by steamships, including those in the home trade, shall carry efficient compasses to facilitate their efficacy in life-saving. While it is not required that every lifeboat shall be so furnished with compasses, the rule insists upon not less than half in passenger ships. In cargo ships at least two boats must be so provided.

DUTCH EMBARGO ON WATER TRANSPORT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

FRANKFORT, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung has published what appears to be semiofficial comment on the embargo placed by the Dutch government on the transport of goods to Belgium via the Rhine.

The article in the authoritative Frankfort paper begins by pointing out that the German administration in Belgium has a special interest in the maintenance of water transport between Belgium and Holland at the present time, and that the Rhine shipping act of 1868 allows for the free transport of all goods to and from Belgium and the open sea. To this act, it adds, Holland has hitherto attached great importance, but her practice, it observes, does not at present correspond to her theory.

It is, of course, runs the article, by no means a question of the transport of munitions or of other war contraband, but of building materials, such as sand, gravel and stones. But even supposing our Rhine vessels were to carry shells and mines instead of harmless stones destined for the restoration and upkeep of the streets and canals in the occupied territory, even in that hypothetical case a free passage on the free river would have to be granted us. According to the practice of the entente, namely, the Dutch are free to supply us with all kinds of war material of Dutch origin. Hence the Dutch government's embargo is due to no considerations as to legality or neutrality: it is the entente that is at the back of it. Just as little as this question is a vital one for Germany, just as strongly are we convinced that the Dutch government is seriously intent upon not allowing itself to be harnessed to the entente's war chariot in this connection. We may, therefore, assume with some reason that the embargo, which as a matter of fact injures private shipping companies rather than the empire, is to be regarded only as a temporary measure, and will be removed as soon as the Dutch government has laid the legal case before our enemies, and insisted upon its observance.

WAR PENSIONS COMMITTEES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Throughout the United Kingdom, the formation of war pensions local committees proceeds, and of boroughs and urban districts, over 50,000 population, 18 schemes out of a possible 19 have been approved by the statutory committee. Of boroughs and urban districts, under 50,000, out of a total authorized of 57, 52 schemes have been approved. Of county boroughs the totals are 89 out of a possible 94, and of counties 97 out of 128. In view of the continued military activity, it is desirable that no time be lost between the approval of a scheme, and the actual opening of operations by the war pensions local committees, whose task it is to help with advice, to assist partially disabled men to find work, and where necessary, to make arrangements for their maintenance during training, when they are unable to resume their old employment.

AUSTRALIAN WAR PENSIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—In one day the House of Representatives passed the bill revising Australia's war pensions, and the measure passed through all stages in the Senate in five minutes. Practically the effect of the new act is a 50 per cent increase in the pension rate.

FRANCO-BRITISH ARTILLERY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—In a second article written from the front, this time from "the banks of the Somme," M. Henry Bérenger gives an interesting description in the columns of the Matin of the cooperation of the French and the British artillery. Sir Douglas Haig, he says, showed me himself on the map the various places where French and British batteries work together. I saw with my own eyes, in one of those valleys which shelter our steel monsters, one of the immense British guns surrounded by 12 French 75s, just like an enormous bulldog accompanied by coursing greyhounds. And at another point on the British front four of our largest French guns were performing a quartet against the enemy cantonments 15 kilometers away. A point which M. Bérenger is careful to make is in connection with the mobility of these enormous guns. He declares that experience has now proved that it is possible to move any of these steel giants from one point of the battlefield to another according to the wishes of the high command. He has himself seen an entire corps of army workmen put down, take up and lay again rails across stretches of ground to facilitate the advance of large guns and howitzers. The problem of a mobile and immensely powerful artillery by means of rails, which was regarded incredulously only yesterday, has been successfully solved on the battlefield itself.

RUSSIAN ESTIMATE DENIED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Berliner Tageblatt's war correspondent on the Austro-Hungarian eastern front ridiculed the official Russian estimate of the number of prisoners taken by General Brusiloff since June 4, namely, 266,000. This, he wrote, would make almost as many as those taken last year by General Mackensen during the spring offensive. The correctness of the figure is contradicted by a recent statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian command. According to this, the figure quoted in the Russian report would be almost equal to the entire fighting strength of all the Austro-Hungarian forces engaged in serious fighting on the eastern front. The length of the entire Austro-Hungarian eastern front is 350 kilometers, 150 of which remain unchanged and without losses in the shape of prisoners. Thus there remains only 200 kilometers on which the Russians could have made prisoners in great quantities. Even if one reckons two men to the meter along the line of defense, and also makes allowance for heavy losses, there would not be a man left on the Austro-Hungarian eastern front if the Russian figures were correct.

GERMAN CLASSES DISMISSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Soldiers of the classes of 1869 and 1870 recently returned to Munich where they were dismissed from the service, having completed their term. In the course of the next few weeks more troops will be dismissed.

WELSH NATIONAL LIBRARY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARDIFF, Wales—Sir John Williams, Bart., president of the National Library of Wales, has received an anonymous gift of £5000 for the building fund of the library. The library will be opened to the public this summer.

DISPATCH ISSUED ON WORK OF THE DOVER PATROL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — In a dispatch recently issued on the work of the Dover patrol since Dec. 3, 1915, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald H. S. Bacon, K. C. B., D. S. O., says: The varied duties of this patrol have been carried out with unremitting energy on the part of the officers and men under my command. During the winter months offensive operations on the Belgian coast were much impeded by the shortness of the daylight hours and by gales of wind and bad weather. These same factors that impeded offensive action facilitated the work of the enemy in laying mines and in attacking our commerce in these narrow waters, since it assisted them to elude our patrols of protective vessels.

The services of the Dover patrol can be best appreciated from the following facts: Over 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men of war and auxiliaries, have passed through this patrol in the last six months. Of these 21 have been lost or have been seriously damaged by the enemy. The losses in merchant vessels, therefore, have been less than one per thousand. On the other hand, to effect this very considerable security to our merchant shipping I regret that over 4 per cent of our patrol vessels have been sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men lost to the nation. No figures could emphasize more thoroughly the sacrifice made by the personnel of the patrol and the relative immunity insured to the commerce of their country.

Besides the foregoing the patrol assists in the protection of the flank of all the sea transport to and from our army in France. The number of vessels that have passed and also of the troops that have been carried are known to their lordships, but it is well to call attention to the fact that this vast transport of troops has been so thoroughly safeguarded that not one single life has been lost during the sea passage. The work of the destroyer flotilla throughout the winter has been incessant and arduous and thoroughly well carried out. Certain opportunities have arisen of bombarding the enemy's position in Belgium. On these occasions the necessary minor operations have been carried out.

In addition to the daily reconnaissance and protective work performed by the royal naval air service on the coast, 11 organized attacks against the enemy's aerodromes and 13 attacks on enemy vessels have been carried out. Nine enemy machines and one submarine have been destroyed by air attack, and appreciable damage has been inflicted on military adjuncts.

The services rendered by the naval airmen in Flanders, under Acting Captain Lambe, have been most valuable. It is equally advantageous to maintain the offensive in the air as it is to do so on land or at sea. It is with considerable satisfaction, therefore, that I am able to report that, with only one exception, all the aeroplanes destroyed were fought over the enemy's territory and that all the seaplanes were brought down into waters off the enemy's coast. The advent of spring weather has lately enabled me to take measures to limit the extent to which the submarine and other vessels of the enemy had free access to the waters off the Belgian coast. The success achieved has, so far, been considerable, and the activities of submarines operating from the Belgian coast have been much reduced. We have destroyed several of the enemy's submarines and some of his surface vessels.

Our losses, I regret to say, were four officers killed, one wounded; men: 22 killed, two wounded. It is to the energy and endurance of the officers and men of the vessels that have been employed, and who are now daily on patrol that the success of these operations has been due. Whether of our Royal navy or the French navy, of our mercantile marine or our fishermen, all have exhibited those qualities most valued at sea in time of war. My cordial thanks are due to Rear Admiral de Marliave for the hearty cooperation he has afforded me during the whole of the foregoing period. During these operations I was afforded much assistance by Commodore R. Tyrwhitt, C. B., Commodore C. D. Johnson, M. V. O., D. S. O., and Capt. F. S. Litchfield-Speer, as well as Commandant Excelman, of the French navy. Capt. H. W. Bowring, D. S. O., acted most ably as chief of my staff throughout the operations.

PLEA FOR UNIFORM SYSTEM IN COURTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — Officials connected with the administration of justice in the central empires recently discussed the question of establishing a uniform system of procedure in the courts of Germany, Austria and Hungary. The Austrian minister of justice criticized Germany for its alleged lack of consideration for the Dual Monarchy. Students of law in Austria-Hungary had studied the German system, he said, but the system as practised in Hungary had received scant consideration from the Germans. The speaker emphasized the importance of giving attention to the difficulties which had arisen in the course of the empire's development.

Professor von Gierke assured his hearers that the Germans were not aiming at the "Germanization" of Austria-Hungary but at a uniform basis for the courts of justice to work upon. This, it was said, was in accordance with the efforts to strengthen the political union between the central powers.

MR. STEEL-MAITLAND ADVOCATES ECONOMY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

YORK, England—Addressing a meeting of the North Riding war savings committee at York recently Mr. Steel-Maitland, M. P., said that the first step in the savings campaign was to try and realize what it was that made the advance in France, or any advance towards winning the war, possible. In the first place, one of the requisities was a sufficiency of men; secondly an ample supply of ammunition. The third material requisite, precisely as necessary in the same degree of importance as the other two, was money. The difficulty in emphasizing the financial and economic side, was that while it was easy and palpable to the meanest imagination to realize that they must have men and ammunition, it was not so easy for the imagination to grasp the need of money. It was quite indisputably true that for a person to spend needlessly at the present time was to inflict just as much damage to the country as if that person prevented people from enlisting.

The only criterion as to what was really necessary was what would keep them in real efficiency and nothing more. The real economic position was that the productive power of the country had been decreased by the fact that half the adult men of the population were either soldiers or sailors or engaged in providing munitions, while at the same time they had to provide not only as much as was necessary in ordinary times, but a vast deal more than was needed in times of peace. They were drawing near the point where they could not go on selling American securities indefinitely to redress the adverse balance. Were they to go on piling up debt? They might be able to pile up debt with indifferent success in peace time, when things were going well, but even then it was a dangerous thing. If they were to go on piling up debt now in war time, it would be perfectly disastrous, and that was the really dangerous state of the economic position as he saw it.

They had to provide this vast amount at the present moment, and they had got to do it so as not to get into such a dangerous position. One course was quite obviously open to them before they let the country drift into greater danger than was needful, and that was to cut off all unnecessary expenditure at home. When this was pressed home, the reply was, "Look how wasteful the government is." It was true there had been waste, but that was being remedied, and if from the point of view of the country waste was a bad thing, and it might help them to lose the war, because the government was wasteful, that was no reason whatsoever that the private individual should be wasteful too.

Sale of Timber Lands and Other Unallotted Lands and Surface of Segregated Coal and Asphalt Lands Belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, Eastern Oklahoma

By the

United States Government

There will be offered for sale at public auction at certain railroad points in Eastern Oklahoma, from October 4th, 1916, to October 31st, 1916, inclusive, approximately 908,000 acres in Eastern Oklahoma belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, including therein approximately 823,500 acres of tribal timber lands with standing pine and hardwood timber thereon; 500 acres of other unallotted lands, and 84,000 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands. The timber lands and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands will be offered for sale for not less than the appraised value. Land and timber will be sold together. The entire estate in the tribal timber lands and other unallotted lands will be sold, except, however, that of the segregated coal and asphalt land area only the surface will be sold, the coal and asphalt therein or thereunder being reserved except where the descriptive circular specifically states that the coal and asphalt will be sold with the surface. No person will be permitted to purchase more than 160 acres classified as agricultural land, nor more than 640 acres classified as grazing land. No limitation is placed on the acreage of timber land which may be purchased by one person. Residence on land not required. Bids may be submitted in person, or by agent with power of attorney, or by mail. Terms of sale of surface of segregated coal and asphalt lands, 25% cash at the time of sale, 25% within one year and balance within two years from date of sale. Terms of sale of the tribal timber lands and other unallotted lands, 25% cash at time of sale, and balance in three equal annual installments of 25% each, payable in one, two, and three years respectively from date of sale; the purchasers of any of the above mentioned lands to pay 5% interest per annum on all deferred payments. Bids by mail must be accompanied by certified checks or bank drafts for 25% of amount of bids. Where houses or other valuable improvements are located on the timber lands or on the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, the same will be sold with the timber land or with the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land as the case may be, at not less than the combined appraised value, said improvements to be paid for in full at time of sale. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Detailed information including descriptive lists or circulars concerning the lands and in regard to the dates, places, conditions and terms of sale may be obtained from the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Maps and plats may also be obtained from said Superintendent at a cost of from 25c to 50c each.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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UNVEILING OF STATUARY ON NATIONAL HOUSE

Paul Bartlett, the Sculptor, Describes His Work — Addresses by Representative Slayden and Speaker Clark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On Aug. 2 was unveiled the statuary of the pediment of the House wing of the Capitol building. The ceremonies consisted of speeches by Representative Slayden, chairman of the House committee on the library; Speaker Clark, Paul Bartlett, the sculptor; music by the entire marine band and invocation and benediction by the chaplains of the House and Senate respectively.

The placing of this piece of statuary in the pediment, a triangular space above the columns of the House portico, is of particular interest to the people of Massachusetts as it was through the efforts of Gov. Samuel W. McCall, when a member of the library committee, that its erection was authorized. It was also mostly through his efforts that Paul Bartlett, well-known American sculptor, was selected. The sculptor in his remarks describes the statuary as follows:

"We came, however, to the conclusion that the theme should be of the present rather than of the past. We thought because the House represents in its largest sense the people, that the people—the life and labors of the people—should be portrayed on this building, this temple of democracy. Hence this conception.

"An allegorical group consisting of two figures, 'Peace protecting genius,' fills the center of the pediment. 'Peace,' an armed 'peace,' stands erect, draped in a mantle which almost completely hides her breastplate and coat of mail; her left arm rests on her buckler, which is supported by the altar at her side; in the background the 'olive tree of peace.' Her right arm is extended in a gesture of protection over the youthful and winged figure of 'Genius,' who nestles confidently at her feet and holds in his right hand the torch of 'Immortality.' The composition is completed by two other groups, symbolizing and typifying the two great fundamental powers of labor, the two great sources of wealth—agriculture and industry. The most modest of our farmers and laborers can find in these groups the symbol of his own self and of his endeavors. A wave terminates the sculpture at either end of the pediment, and is meant to indicate that all this humanity, all its power and energy, are comprised between the shores of two oceans—the Atlantic and the Pacific. One of the important problems to be solved in this case was the amalgamation of the living forms of today with the classic details of a semi-classic style."

Paul Bartlett's statuary, pediment of House wing, United States Capitol Washington, D. C.

NO CHANGE IN THE MEXICAN POLICY SAYS MR. BAKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The administration has been embarrassed by the unauthorized publication of a dispatch from San Antonio relating that General Funston recommended to the war department immediate withdrawal of the Pershing expedition. Officials did not intend that the Funston dispatch should be given out, but the request of the war department officials for suppression was disregarded and he fact leaked.

Secretary Baker conferred with the President on Saturday afternoon concerning the Funston message. After the conference he stated there had been no change in policy and no new orders had been sent to Mexico.

The embarrassment to this government arises from the fact that the United States commissioners in the conference with the Mexicans will be at a disadvantage in that the Mexicans will be able to say that the military officer in command of the United States troops on the border is in favor of immediate withdrawal, and that therefore nothing is to be done by the commission but to arrange such withdrawal.

While the United States policy involves the contemplated withdrawal of the Pershing force, the plan as set forth more than a month ago, involves the gradual withdrawal of the force and the policing of the districts evacuated as the troops slowly come out. This process would cover some time while being within the meaning of the word "immediate" as contemplated by the administration.

No intimation came from the White House as to when announcement of the American membership of the commission might be expected. In view of Secretary Lansing's recent assurances to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, that the commission could be assembled very soon, it is believed here that the names of the commissioners will be made public early this week.

Secretary Lane, who will lead the delegation, already has accepted the post, and, as soon as his associates have been named, and their views as to the meeting place ascertained, an agreement on that point will be reached by Secretary Lansing and Mr. Arredondo.

RETAIL TRADE BOARD

Nominees for the governing board of the retail trade board of the Chamber of Commerce to be voted upon Oct. 5, consist of F. Alexander Chandler, Jerome A. Crane, A. Lincoln Filene, Josiah S. Hathaway, Harold F. McNeil, George W. Mitten, Julius C. Morse, William L. Shearer and John Shepard, Jr.

REVENUE BILL PROGRAM AIM OF ADMINISTRATION

House May Accept Senate Ship Bill to Avoid Conference Delay—Hope of Early Adjournment to Hasten Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate this week begins the last important measure of the administration program—the $205,000,000 revenue bill. Everything else that has been scheduled for imperative disposition at this session has passed both houses. Some conference reports are yet to be agreed to, and the deficiency appropriation bills are yet to come, but as a rule these take little time. The House may accept the Senate's ship bill to avoid necessity of a conference, but, in any event, no delay is expected.

Experience has been that, when Congress reaches this stage, with only a bill or two ahead, the prospect of adjournment proves a sufficiently tempting bait to speed up the legislative processes and minimize debate. It would be difficult to predict how much discussion the Senate will indulge in over the revenue bill because it contains many controversies, but against this must be weighed the desire of nearly everybody to get away to their campaigns. The Republicans will get into the record a lot of political ammunition in their opposition to the measure, and several Democrats, who are displeased with certain features, will add to the debate, but there is no sign of a filibuster.

When the Senate is disposed to facilitate business, there is no speedier legislative body in the world; appropriation bills involving millions have passed without a voice being raised against them, as fast as the Vice-President could put them through the parliamentary stages.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL CLOSES

In attendance, class of students and general results for the summer of 1916, the summer school of Harvard University, which closed officially at noon Saturday, surpassed that of any previous year, in the opinion of officials of the college and of this particular branch of the institution.

The enrollment of the school this year was made up of students from all parts of the world. There were 549 women and 495 men registered, coming from China, Japan, Hawaii, South America, Europe, Canada and 42 states of the Union. The majority of those entered for the short term during this summer were teachers, 424 of the total registration being engaged in some branch of the teaching profession. The greater number of these were women.

Of the women, 91 were grade teachers and 81 were high school teachers, while 19 women were entered as college instructors and professors.

The men were divided with 34 college professors, 35 high school teachers and from 2 to 25 in other branches of education. Undergraduates making up conditions, business men, professional men, librarians, secretaries, clerks, artists, social workers, chemists and a few others were enrolled. Among those who were taking the special summer courses, seven were listed as "literary workers and newspaper men."

CAMBRIDGE TO HAVE PUBLIC EXHIBITION

Outdoor sports and games will make up the program of the public exhibition and field day which will be held on Russell field, Cambridge, next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the board of park commissioners of the city of Cambridge.

Singing games, quoit races, running races, folk dances, sack races, wheelbarrow races, baseball and squashball games—all will be played by the little folk, to show how they enjoy themselves and what they have learned through the playgrounds of the city this summer. There are 10 playgrounds under the Cambridge park commission, and all will have teams to represent them in the different events of the afternoon.

NEW METHODS IN CONSTRUCTION OF STREETS ADVISED

Boston Engineers Who Inspected Philadelphia System Recommend Several Changes

As a result of their investigation of the Philadelphia system of street construction and repair, two Boston engineers, John Carty and Joseph O'Rourke, have recommended to Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, a revision of the methods employed in Boston as well as the appointment of a corps of district engineers.

The Boston engineers found in Philadelphia that new construction is paid for entirely by the abutters directly to the contractor at unit prices in the highway bureau contract, except that at the intersection of streets the work is paid for by the city. The funds are raised chiefly by 30-year loans.

Most of the maintenance money comes from the money appropriated from tax levy and from $500,000 contributed annually to the city by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, in consideration for which the city maintains all the paving within the tracks.

The investigators recommended in addition to the appointment of district engineers a system of patrol inspectors when funds are available.

The district engineer should have little to do, except by offering advice in regard to design or preparation of plans and specifications, which should be attended to by assistant engineers with offices at city hall, the investigators say.

An assistant engineer to oversee the work of the district and relieve the division head of the necessity of traveling around to the various districts every day to make sure that the work is being properly done, is advised.

Planning boards, modified from the Philadelphia scheme, to meet the particular needs of Boston, are also recommended.

In dealing with street construction and repairs the investigators make the following recommendations:

"1—That no water-bound macadam should be laid unless in particular cases where there is sufficient width of street to allow a strip about 18 feet wide of sheet asphalt or bituminous concrete pavement to carry the ordinary travel and the macadam may be placed on the side.

"2—That in construction of new streets other than the macadam mentioned in No. 1, all pavement should be placed on a concrete base.

"3—That in streets where there are car tracks and it is desired to lay a bituminous pavement, that two longitudinal rows of granite blocks should be placed along each rail, on each side, and that all car track intersections be paved with granite block.

"4—That the use of brick block should be discontinued in the case of new pavement.

"5—That on all existing macadam roads, when put in proper condition, a paint coat of asphalt and pea stone should be placed at least once a year.

"6—That holes should be patched immediately on discovery and in bituminous pavements temporary patches of suitable material should be placed in advance of the patching contractor's work, and that patching should be done all the year round under proper weather conditions to prevent increasing disintegration of pavement.

"7—That where a bituminous pavement other than macadam is to be used a study be made of traffic conditions, from which should be determined the proper quality of asphalt as regards penetration to suit each particular street."

WATERWAYS BOARD PROTEST

The Boston Central Labor Union passed a resolution yesterday protesting against the recent appointment by Governor McCall of three men without practical experience to the new waterways commission. It was announced that Governor McCall would review the Labor day parade at the State House and the mayor at city hall.

RICE GROWERS ORGANIZE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—To protect freight and traffic privileges, Arkansas rice growers have formed the Arkansas Rice Shippers traffic bureau, says the Gazette, and have appointed A. D. Beals, commissioner, with headquarters in Little Rock.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Recent subscriptions to the New England Belgian relief fund have brought the total up to $147,476.82, according to a statement issued by Joseph H. O'Neil, the treasurer.

PHILATELISTS IN BOSTON FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING

American Society Members Who Open Convention Tomorrow to Be Given Reception by Local Organization

With an expected attendance of more than 100 of America's most enthusiastic and active followers of the stamp issues of the countries of the world, representing in their collections many thousands of dollars, the American Philatelic Society will open its annual convention in Boston tomorrow.

Already a large number of delegates have reached the city and it is expected that nearly all those who will be present will have arrived before tonight to attend the reception to be tendered them this evening in the Hotel Bellevue by the members of the Boston Philatelic Society. The convention proper opens tomorrow morning at the Bellevue with an address of welcome by Mayor Curley, at 10:30 o'clock.

As the stamps of the greatest interest to the members of the society are those of rare issue, or those difficult to procure, these choice possessions of members are generally brought to the sessions of the national society to be viewed by all who attend. So, those of the local branch of the association are expecting to see some of the latest finds of the stamp-collectors of other parts, as well as some of the latest issues and surcharged stamps of the warring nations of Europe.

Many collectors, famous in the world of the philatelist because of valuable collections, will be in attendance this week. H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J., is one of these. Until a short time ago, when he sold this part of his collection, Mr. Deats was widely known among the nation's philatelists for his collection of proofs and series of United States revenue stamps, unequaled anywhere.

Alvin Good of Cleveland, representative of George H. Worthington of that city, will be among those present. Mr. Worthington, president of the American Philatelic Society, is perhaps the best known stamp collector in this country, his collections being valued at more than $250,000.

The Southern Philatelic Society will be represented by Clifford Kissinger of Reading, Pa., president of that association. Others in attendance will be Lawrence B. Mason of New York, an authority on the stamps of Portugal and the Portuguese colonies; Joseph B. Leavy, curator of the government's official collection, and J. Eustace Guest of Minneapolis.

Two local collections which are scheduled to be on exhibition during the convention are those of Alexander B. Brown of the city assessors' department, vice-president of the Boston Philatelic Society, who will show his collection of twentieth century stamps, and William L. Aldrich of 5 Bromfield street, who will exhibit a block of United States 5-cent stamps of 1847.

Among the war stamps which have been issued, many of which will probably be shown by members of the society, are stamps issued by the Germans for their use while in Belgium and Poland; others issued by Great Britain and France by surcharging on the face of the stamps of Togo, Samoa and the Marshall islands. Military stamps issued by India and Austria-Poland form another group of war stamps, these sets being put out by the countries for the use of their "expeditionary forces."

War tax stamps of Canada, Rumania and New Zealand are among the latest additions to the world of the philatelist, while Red Cross stamps galore have been brought forth in almost all the countries engaged in war. Perhaps the only real "war set," as yet, has been issued by Turkey. It is commemorative of the part this nation has taken in the European conflict.

So, with this new impetus given their "hobby" the philatelists of America should have something of more than ordinary interest in their convention of this year. The issue of surcharged "war stamps," of stamps put out by warring countries to aid in replenishing their depleted national coffers, of special issues to commemorate events in the war and, added to all these, the recent finds of members of the association should make this year's sessions of exceptional value to the collector, through informing him of the most recent developments in philately.

There have been more varieties in stamp issues in the last 16 years than in the 60 that preceded them, one stamp collector has said. And, he has added, 1916 rivals these past 16 years, even.

Following the opening session of the convention tomorrow, the members of the society will take a trolley trip to Lexington and Concord. In the evening the local branch of the organization will hold an informal meeting in their rooms in the Tremont building, which will be attended by the visiting collectors.

Wednesday, the vistors and members of the Boston society will be given a trip round Boston harbor on a city steamer through the courtesy of Mayor Curley.

The last convention of the body was held in San Francisco. Thursday will close the sessions for this year.

REPUBLICANS OF STATE OPTIMISTIC OVER OUTLOOK

Political circles of Massachusetts, discussing today the speeches and informal remarks at the Dorchester Republican Club outing at Nantasket Saturday, which was regarded as the opening event of the presidential campaign in the Bay state, find a feeling of optimism among the Republican leaders regarding the outcome in November. Coupled with the belief that Mr. Hughes will carry the state by at least 75,000 is a firm conviction that the Republicans will be overwhelmingly successful with their congressional state and legisiative tickets.

Massachusetts went Democratic in 1912, but, as is repeatedly pointed out in Republican circles, the combined Roosevelt and Taft plurality over President Wilson was about 125,000. The Republicans and Progressives are now working in unity, it is claimed, and the reunited forces are expected to put the state back into the Republican column.

Much was made of this particular point at the Nantasket outing, particularly by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the chief speaker of the day, who is a candidate for reelection to the national Senate at the first direct election of a United States senator to be held in Massachusetts.

Senator Lodge received an ovation which he felt compelled to check after it had continued several minutes. Most of his speech was given over to the national situation. He made but a single reference to his own candidacy, expressing the hope that his chance of election was as good as in the case of the presidential and gubernatorial candidacies.

National self-respect was declared by Senator Lodge to be a leading issue in presidential campaign. "Our character as a people, the respect of the world and our own self-respect," were said to be at stake in the forthcoming election. Conceding that the nation has been kept out of war, the senator contended that no nation was endeavoring to fight us. The usual criticisms of the Wilson policy in Mexico were made. The general industrial prosperity was credited to the demand made by the world war for munitions and other supplies. Success for the Republican ticket, state and national, was predicted.

There was prolonged applause of Senator Lodge's reference to Colonel Roosevelt. Reference to Mr. Hughes was received with much less enthusiasm.

Congressman Philip P. Campbell of Kansas and Henry D. Estabrook of New York spoke briefly in criticism of the Democratic national policies.

Former Councilor Guy A. Ham, toastmaster of the day, was introduced by William L. Chase, president of the Dorchester Republican Club.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT TECH OPENED

About 15 men met in the first course given in the new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge when the summer school of the institute was opened today. Work started about 10 o'clock and lectures will be given until the school closes in five weeks. Prof. C. L. E. Moore will give the courses in mathematics and Prof. H. P. Hollnagel has charge of the training in physics.

This school is open to the public and can accommodate as many as wish the instruction up to 500. Those who take this course are divided into three main divisions—first those who take it as a preliminary training to the entrance examinations; second, those who have courses to make up in, and third, those who wish more instruction in these subjects than is given in the public schools. The only class work done in these buildings previously to this school was that of three Chinese who were given instruction in naval architecture.

CHILE SOUNDS THREE NATIONS ON BLACKLIST

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean government has instructed its ministers to sound the United States, Argentine and Brazilian governments relative to joint action against the British blacklist, it was announced today. This action was taken as the result of complaints from many of the leading business houses of Chile. They informed the government that the British blacklist measure was an infringement and would affect Chilean trade most seriously.

INCREASE NOT ALLOWED

It was announced yesterday by Joseph P. Gavin, president of the Massachusetts branch of the Steamfitters Union that the wage increase of 56 cents a day made by the wage board for Boston navy yard pipe workers had been disallowed by the navy department. An appeal is to be made on the decision which says that the wages of the men in these trades in Boston are higher than at any other navy yard on the Atlantic coast.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION BREAKS RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That 1915 was the most successful year of production in the history of the petroleum industry is shown by statistics just compiled under the supervision of J. D. Northrop of the United States geological survey, department of the interior.

The total quantity of crude petroleum entering the world's markets in 1915, which amounted to 426,892,673 barrels, exceeds the former record, established in 1914, by 28,194,307 barrels, or 7 per cent.

The bulk of the increase in 1915 came from the United States and Mexico, though Russia, Argentina and Japan recorded significant gains.

In 1915 the United States furnished 281,104,104 barrels, Russia 68,548,002, and Mexico 32,910,508.

BRITISH HOLD MAIL FOR MANILA

MANILA, P. I.—The Spanish steamer Legazpi, arriving from Barcelona, reports that mail for Manila was removed for 30 hours by the British.

Protest by the American and Spanish consuls has resulted in the return of 1700 of the 2800 packages of cargo for Manila seized at Singapore from the Fernando-Poo in June. Postal officials assert that letters have been censored and seized.

FREE MOTION PICTURE SHOWS

Outdoor motion picture shows, under the auspices of the city, will be given tonight and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at Wood Island park and on Thursday evening at North End park. The program will include travelogues and other films.

PRESIDENT'S EFFORTS PRAISED

President Wilson's efforts to adjust the railroad employees situation without a strike are regarded with favor by members of the unions affected according to reports made yesterday at the meeting of Bunker Hill lodge, Brotherhood of Railroad trainmen, in Grand Army hall, Charlestown.

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WASHINGTON

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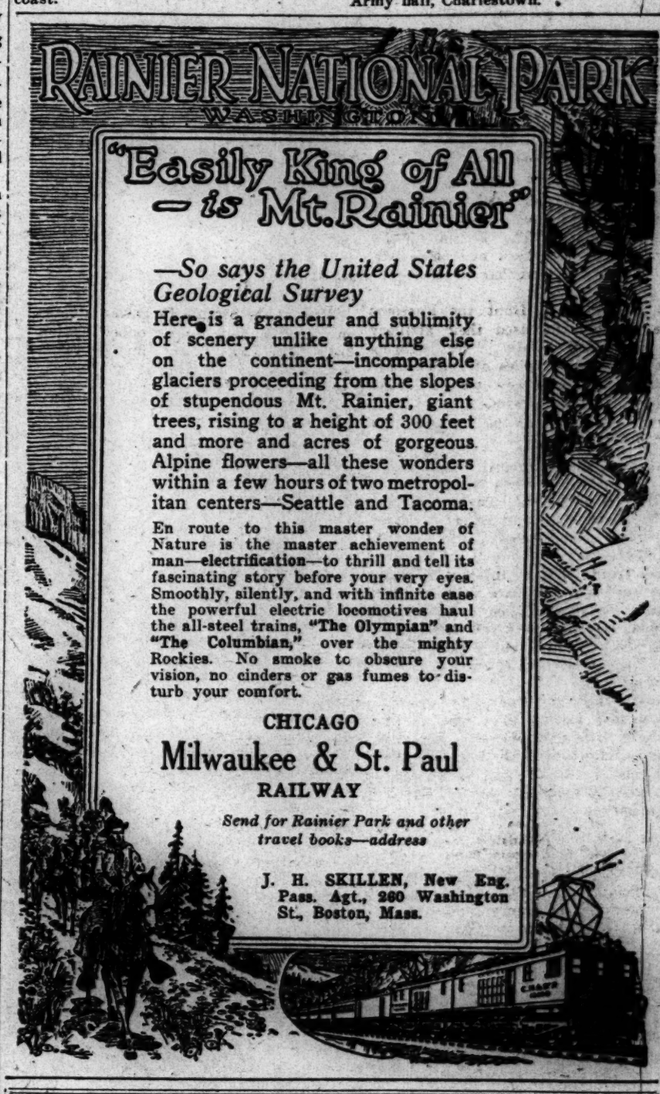

Mary Elizabeth Shoppers:

In planning a day in Boston's shopping district, include luncheon at the favorite candy shop and luncheon room. Served between the hours of 11 and 6. Breakfast between the hours of 8 and 11.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

and repulsed strong counter-attacks of the Russians on Magura.

Biklista, south of Presba Lake, and Banica have been taken.

North of Ostrova Lake the Serbian Drina division has been thrown from the dominating heights of Dmiemaat Jeri and Metrio Tepesi. Counter-attacks were repulsed.

Sunday — Yesterday's official statement says:

Our brave troops yesterday victoriously resisted with self-sacrificing tenacity a stupendous effort on the part of our combined adversaries. At about the same time in the afternoon, after artillery preparations which increased to the utmost intensity, the British and French masses advanced to the assault north of the Somme over a section of about 20 kilometers, while very considerable French forces advanced on the right bank of the Meuse against the Thiaumont-Fleury sector, and against our positions in the Chapitre and Berg woods.

North of the Somme the battle raged until far into the night. At several points our opponents penetrated our first line trenches and were driven out again. Trench sections captured on both sides of Guillemont, which remained firmly in our hands, were occupied. Between Guillemont and Maurepas we somewhat shortened our salient line during the night, in accordance with our plans.

The French paid with tremendous and sanguinary losses for their efforts, which on the whole have failed. Our guards and Rhenish, Bavarian, Saxon and Wuerttemberg troops maintained their positions unshaken.

On the right bank of the Meuse repeated French assaults broke down with very heavy losses to the French after bitter fighting at certain points. In the village of Fleury the fighting still continues. In the eastern sector of the Chapitre wood more than 100 prisoners were taken during a counter-attack. In the mountain wood we destroyed salient trenches abandoned by us.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—North of the Carpathians the situation is unchanged.

Tagura hill, north of Capul, has been carried by storm by the Allied troops. Six hundred prisoners were taken, and counter-attacks were repulsed.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—The engagement west of Lake Nobel continued. The Russians were completely thrown back and three officers and 320 men and four machine guns captured.

On the Stokhod front the Russians have sensibly increased their artillery fire at several points. Local fighting continues on both sides of Rudka-Czerwiszcze. Near Szelwow weak Russian attacks were frustrated. Near Zvinische advance troops of the Russians were driven back.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Monday—The official statement issued by Turkish army headquarters under date of Aug. 18 says:

Irak front: British infantry and cavalry, supported by two gunboats and three motor boats, tried to attack our division near Nasiriyeh (on the southern Euphrates). After four hours' fighting they had to withdraw, leaving 80 men on the field.

Caucasus front: Our right wing advanced its position 40 kilometers in a northerly direction, everywhere reestablishing contact with the hostile retiring rear guard. On the left wing and on the coast there were favorable patrol engagements.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The British official communication dealing with the operations in France Sunday says:

About noon today the Germans delivered a strong attack on the new line which we have established for about a half mile from the western corner of High wood. They succeeded in reaching this line at certain points, but were driven out again by our infantry, who immediately reoccupied the trenches. Subsequent hostile attacks broke down under our artillery fire.

North of Bazentin-le-Petit we today gained a further portion of German trenches.

The Germans heavily shelled different portions of our front, especially High wood, Hamel and Mailly. Elsewhere there was nothing of importance.

Despite the low clouds, our aircraft did very useful work yesterday (Saturday) in communicating with our advanced infantry. One of our aeroplanes, coming down to a low altitude, opened a machine gun fire very effectively on the German infantry in front line trenches and also on hostile reinforcements coming up communicating trenches.

Sunday—The following official statement was given out here today:

At some points on our front, between the Somme and the Ancre, local bombing encounters occurred last night, but the Germans made no serious attempt to recover the ground we captured Friday.

On other parts of the line we carried out successful raids, making some captures, including a machine gun, and inflicting a considerable number of casualties on the Germans.

From the High wood to the junction with the French the British have advanced on a front of two miles to a depth of 200 to 600 yards and now are in west of Guillemont. East and southeast of Monquet farm the British advanced 600 yards.

Another official statement issued by the war office says:

Our troops are established on a line west and north of Bekerli and Cidemli and south of Dolzzeli, where they repulsed counter-attacks with loss to their opponents. Artillery bombardment by both sides continues.

On the Struma front our cavalry was in touch with the Bulgarians in the Kjupri-Barakli Bzu area on Sunday. Enemy aircraft bombarded Jenikoi, Gavalandi and Gugunci with small success.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—North of the Somme, the French have captured in addition to important material already announced, six guns of 77mm. caliber in the wood taken yesterday between Maurepas and Guillemont. On the Meuse right bank the Germans yesterday evening attacked with liquid fire the village of Fleury, being completely stopped by French curtain and infantry fire and losing heavily. The operations are being pursued on the whole front of the eastern army.

The official statement issued by the war office last night says:

North of the Somme we carried a wood strongly organized by the Germans between Guillemont and Maurepas. A large quantity of war material remains in our hands. Our batteries showed great activity on the whole Somme front.

Everywhere else there were gusts of artillery fire except in the Fleury sector, where the Germans heavily bombarded the village.

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

The night was calm along the Somme front.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the Germans displayed great activity during the night. After an intense bombardment, lasting several hours, the Germans made various attempts to capture the village of Fleury from us. All their attacks, one of which was extremely heavy, were repelled by our fire. The Germans suffered severe losses and left some prisoners in our hands.

At about the same time the Germans attacked our trenches northwest of Thiaumont work. Here also our curtain of fire and our machine guns inflicted upon them a sanguinary check.

In Lorraine a surprise attack by the Germans against one of our small posts near Veho was repulsed easily.

The official report of operations on the Salonika front, from the French army of the east, follows:

East of Kavala the Bulgarians have crossed the Nestos in small force, and are sending patrols forward in the direction of Kavala.

In the region of the Struma the Bulgarians have occupied the Greek forts of Lise and Starcista, on the right bank, and advanced some troops to the approaches to the river.

West of the Struma Bulgarian attacks on Puroj Manion were stopped by our fire. Near Lake Doiran British troops repulsed Bulgarian attacks on Dodgeli. On the western bank of the Vardar there was rather brisk shelling, especially toward Majadaj.

In the region south of Monastir fighting continues at the approaches to Banica, between Serbian advance guards and Bulgarian forces debouching from Florina.

Sunday—Saturday night's official report says:

North of the Somme, apart from an operation of detail which permitted us to eject the Germans from the portion of the trench they penetrated last night north of Maurepas, the day has been quiet. Our troops actively pressed forward the work of consolidation on the conquered front. The artillery actions were of small importance in consequence of the bad weather.

On the right bank of the Meuse artillery fighting continues actively in the Fleury-Vaux-Chapitre sector. There has been no infantry action. On the remainder of the front there was no action of importance.

An earlier communique reports violent German counter-attacks from north of Maurepas to Clery, against the positions captured by the French. These failed except north of Maurepas, where the Germans obtained a small footing. The Germans also failed against the trenches on hill 304. After desperate fighting the French hold Fleury entirely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—An official statement issued yesterday says:

In the region west of Lake Nobel, German attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans.

On the River Stokhod, in the region of the village of Rubkachervische, we captured Tcherische farm and several heights. There was a stubborn fight for the village of Tobol, which changed hands several times and finally remained in our possession. Cossacks launched cavalry attacks on their opponents, killing more than 200 Austrians. In this region we captured six officers and more than 600 of the rank and file, 15 machine-guns, two mine-throwers, one searchlight and telephone apparatus.

In the direction of Korosmezo our troops drove back the Austrians to the heights west of Jablonitza and Voronka, and occupied the heights. On the Bialy-Cheremosh river, in the region of Delgopol, our detachments pushed back the Austrians, thus making a slight advance in the direction of Fereskul. In the direction of Kirli Baba, to the north, the Austrians launched attacks on the heights. We repulsed these attacks and occupied the heights.

Caucasian front: In the direction of Diarbekr, fighting continues, our gallant troops overcoming difficulties presented by the high and almost inaccessible ridge west of the Bingledan mountains. West of Lake Nozykgel our detachments drove the Turks out of the mountain pass near the village of Kadvykh, taking prisoners during the pursuit. Southwest of Urmi lake, fighting continues in the region of Ushnu.

Sunday—Yesterday's official report says:

In the region of the village of Czerwiszcze, on the river Stokhod, our troops after a stubborn fight broke through the Austrian position and captured the village of Tobol, the farm of Tcherische and a distillery, making a considerable advance. The number of prisoners accounted for amounts to two officers and 220 men.

In the direction of Kirlibaba (a pass on the Transylvanian frontier), our adversaries are resuming their offensive with considerable forces and have pushed back our advanced guards a little distance.

Caucasus front: Between the Sivas and Kemakh roads our troops pushed back the Turks for a considerable distance.

In the direction of Diarbekr fierce battles are raging.

An earlier statement says:

The situation is unchanged on the western (Russian) and Caucasian fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Sunday — A communique reports artillery actions in the Astico valley. On the Asiago plateau the Italians repulsed some small attacks against their position on the right bank of the Assa, south of Castelletto and on the slopes of Mount Zebro. In the Plava area, near Globna, an Austrian attack was driven back, the Italians taking some prisoners.

Sunday—Yesterday's communique reports artillery active along the whole front. Gorizia and Isonzo bridges were shelled. The Austrians made an abortive attack on the Italian left wing on the Carso.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Monday—A communiqué states that on Thursday following the Serbian offensive on the front between Lakes Ostrovo and Presba, the Bulgarians, after repulsing the Serbians, pursued them and occupied Florina. Our opponents after lengthy artillery preparations attacked in the evening the Bulgarian advanced positions south and west of Doiran and a post at Dolzeri village, but were repulsed by Bulgarian fire and in places by counter-attacks and retired in disorder, suffering considerable losses. Our opponents later renewed their attack with no greater success. A German aeroplane squadron attacked railway works at various places, returning safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Monday—The official statement from Austro-Hungarian headquarters Saturday says:

Westward of Zabie (35 miles southwest of Kolomea) we withdrew our advanced troops, after fierce fighting, toward the Chornahora ridge.

The official Austrian report of Friday says:

Russian front: Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Our troops which stormed the Starawipczna heights (in the Carpathians) brought in 200 prisoners and two machine-guns.

South of the Horozanka Austro-Hungarian battalions ejected the Russians from an advanced trench. Turkish troops with the army of General von Bothmer repulsed Russian attempts to advance.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Russians suffered such defeats during the last few days at the hands of the army of General von Boehm-Ermolli that they remained completely quiet yesterday. On the Volhynian front we carried out successful reconnoitering operations.

Italian front: Hostile artillery fire continues against our new front in the Gorizia district. There were no infantry engagements except that we repulsed an Italian attack against the heights southwest of San Grado di Merna.

PRESIDENT'S CALL ANSWERED BY RAILROAD HEADS

(Continued from page one)

000 people he stands sponsor for are more concerned in averting a strike than in upholding the doctrine of arbitration, that, too, while not yielding their loyalty to arbitration. He declared the danger of a strike was first to be removed, and that arbitration is impossible when one side refuses to arbitrate. He said he did not believe Congress would in the near future pass a compulsory arbitration law and he reminded the presidents that they were not practical when they insisted upon arbitration in the present issue.

The President is described as being more emphatic and more thoroughly in earnest in this discussion than he has been in any controversy in which he has figured. The situation was dramatic at times during the conference. As he concluded his statement to them, Mr. Wilson walked up to the company of presidents and pointing his finger at them said slowly and deliberately.

"If a strike comes the public will know where the responsibility rests. It will not be upon me."

The road presidents told Mr. Wilson that all final responsibility for formal action rested with the conference committee, and that any action it may take would be binding only upon the roads its represents. Mr. Wilson then asked that he be furnished with a list of the other railroad presidents concerned, and a few moments after he received the list this telegram was sent to them:

"The White House, Aug. 19, 1916.

"Discussion of the matters involved in the threatened railway strike is still continuing. It is highly important that I should personally confer with you, or some one authorized to represent you, at the earliest possible moment. Hope you can arrange matters so as to be able to come to Washington at once.

"WOODROW WILSON."

"Calling the other presidents here will not change the result," said President Underwood of the Erie. "We have our machinery here for the adjustment of the situation in the conference committee. Does the President think we are going to kick our machine to pieces?"

Reply of Railroad Heads

Statement Read to President Wilson at Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reply of the railroad president to President Wilson's statement was as follows:

"The representatives of the railroads here present have given careful consideration to the proposals submitted by you for an adjustment of the critical conditions confronting us. May we again express the grave sense of responsibility upon our shoulders to discharge, as faithful trustees of the public interest, the duty to maintain and operate these properties as agencies, efficient at all times—to serve the continuous public demand for transportation service—as faithful trustees also to protect, in so far as it is in our power, the interests of the owners of these properties committed to our charge.

"In the previous stages of these negotiations, the conference committee of the managers has consistently adhered to the policy of arbitration as a fundamental—it is essentially the common right of every citizen of whatever station in life to be heard—to have his day in court—it is indeed a substitute for wasteful litigation, recognized long since in the codes of all civilized countries.

"A denial of the right to be heard does not exist under any form of government with which our race has ever been familiar and the common acceptance in international affairs, in the adjustment of public and private rights under our federal and state governments, of the principle of arbitration as an approved method for the friendly settlement of the serious contentions of the parties, has put the right to claim arbitration as a method of settling such controversies beyond question.

"For these reasons we have supported our committee in their continuous demand and in those important particulars upon which no agreement could be reached, arbitration should be accorded upon any reasonable basis that might be adopted.

"The eight-hour day—I shall not at this time stop to fully analyze or comment upon the importance of the difference between the eight-hour day as commonly understood in the building and manufacturing trades and the so-called eight-hour basic day demanded in this controversy—the eight-hour day is, in our mature judgment, 'when considered in connection with railroad train service,' a question upon which honest minds may differ and is therefore necessarily a subject for arbitration. In that manner the contentions of the parties may be considered and a fair answer given.

"Social questions affecting the ordinary work day, in which for six days a week a regular daily routine is pursued, are those which determine how long, during each of those periods, the laborer should work, and while in some states eight hours has been adopted as the desirable or compulsory maximum, this broad land is today teeming with the contented and efficient industry of millions of workers that are working more than eight hours a day. The precedent, therefore, exists. It exists in fact, and the right or wrong of it, as we feel, has not yet in this country passed beyond the realm of debate.

"We invoke arbitration now and are willing for the interstate commerce commission to arbitrate the whole question. More than that, we are willing for the President of the United States to appoint a commission of disinterested persons to arbitrate all matters in dispute, if neither the interstate commerce commission nor the machinery of the Newlands act is satisfactory to the labor leaders.

"But we have been met with a refusal to arbitrate in any manner, and are now asked to surrender the principle and to add an additional burden of many millions per annum to the cost of railroad transportation in this country for the benefit of a class who are among the most highly paid and favored workmen in the world.

"This is demanded under the guise of a plea for an eight-hour day. It is, in reality, only an indirect plea for an enormous increase in wages.

"The intricate and technical nature of the case and the complexity of the facts make the controversy preeminently one for arbitration by an impartial tribunal with authority to examine into every factor and reach a decision fair and just to the employees, the owners and the public, which must ultimately bear the burden. To refuse to arbitrate is an admission of the unreasonableness of the demand.

"The view that so important an issue as this may not in conscience be honestly debated and therefore arbitrated, raises this question above and beyond the lesser contentions of hours of service, or payment of wages—it raises it in gravity, beyond the social or monetary question affecting the parties before you because it tends to force by the great weight of your spoken word, the railroads to surrender a right expressly recognized by the policy of the federal legislation enacted for the purpose of adjusting these disputes and under the ban of your disapproval expressed before the bar of public opinion, to accept as indisputable conditions requiring, as we believe, an enormous sacrifice in efficiency of service and cost of operation of these properties.

"An adjustment in this manner will not stop with this controversy. It will be repeated in every industry wherein today industrial peace exists without controversy.

"It will by the force of this high precedent place in peril all that has been accomplished in the peaceful adjustment of labor controversies by methods of arbitration, and therefore we present to you our respectful but earnest request that you do not lend the weight of your great influence against this right, which we claim to be heard, but support the railroads in this crisis in the effort to maintain this great principle of arbitration."

Brotherhoods on Ownership

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The comparatively few moneyed men in the railroads themselves, and not small investors, are the real owners of the railways, the brotherhoods declare in their official bulletin, the Eight Hour Day, circulated today. The public are led to believe, the bulletin declares, that the eight hour day would inflict harm on "widows and orphans," whereas its general effect would be to cut down the dividends of the heads of the roads.

TEN THOUSAND TON MOTORSHIP ARRIVES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The 10,000-ton motorship Oregon, the newest and one of the biggest vessels of its kind afloat, arrived here recently on her first voyage from Copenhagen in the regular service of the Scandinavian-American line, says the Public Ledger.

The motor propelled ship came speeding up the river, attracting much attention by reason of its size and the absence of the customary funnel. A small chimney aft of the engine hatch is used for the exhaust from the motors, but it is barely visible at a distance, and the general aspect of the huge craft moving along with only the upper works, bridge and masts showing is well calculated to arouse curiosity.

The propelling machinery consists of two sets of Diesel motors, each developing 1400 horse power, which give the vessel a speed of more than 11 knots. While essentially a freight carrier, there are a few first-class staterooms and a main dining room, the lighting throughout the vessel being electric. A novelty is an elaborate telephone system connecting the various parts of the vessel with each other, as well as with the master's quarters.

ANOTHER AUTOIST SENTENCED

In the district court at Hingham this morning, before Assistant Justice Pratt, James Allsop of Boston was charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and sentenced to 30 days in the house of correction. The case was appealed and Allsop is held in $100 bail for the superior court.

POLICE DUTIES FOR JANITORS PROPOSED

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The board of education is considering a proposal advanced by a member of the city council, which would make the janitors of the schools traffic policemen during the hour before the schools open and just after they closed at the end of the sessions. He proposes that the janitors take stands at crossings and see to it that the traffic laws are observed by motorists, drivers and street cars, says the Journal. The janitors could be authorized by the board of public safety to make arrests of violators.

DRY GOODS STORES JOIN IN BUYING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It is announced, says the North American, that the plan of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, to purchase supplies collectively for members through the medium of the association, is being indorsed by many letters received in response to a questionnaire sent out to members in April. The plan contemplates the purchase of equipment as well as supplies, the idea being that, if the association can buy for several hundred stores, a big saving can be effected on a large number of items.

OLD SETTLERS HAVE REUNION

DALLAS, Tex.—A News special says the old settlers of Young county had a three days' picnic at Graham recently. They were the guests of the city of Graham during the picnic and on the last day a big free barbecue was tendered the crowd, which was estimated at from 13,000 to 15,000.

DALLAS MUNICIPAL EXHIBIT

DALLAS, Tex. — Preparation of the municipal exhibit at the state fair, says the News, will be considered Sept. 7 by the Dallas Society for Municipal Research, according to a notice sent out yesterday by J. D. Stover, president of the society.

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ALICE MASARYK OUT OF AUSTRIAN PRISON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The release from prison in Vienna of Miss Alice Masaryk, who was charged with high treason, is announced here by Alexander von Nuber, Austrian consul-general. Miss Masaryk was freed July 3. She is a daughter of Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk of Prague, who married a daughter of Rodolphe Garrigue, a New York banker. Dr. Masaryk is living in England, where he fled soon after the outbreak of the war. His daughter's arrest, it had been charged, was due to the fact that on her father's departure from Prague she took charge of his library.

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The Filene August Sale of

New Furs

guarantees savings of 20% and more on the BEST furs of the entire season.

Mole is the new fur favorite

—Short-haired furs are in the foreground this season; mole, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) and ermine, but especially mole.

Only full, sweeping fur coats in this sale

—And plenty of large sizes. The new coats are full and have taken many more skins to make than usual. Pockets are accentuated. Collars are big and can be worn well high or low.

—Such a high point has been reached in the art of dressing skins that the new Hudson seal coats feel as light as a vicuna coat.

All sorts of fur muffs and neckwear

—Little muffs, big muffs, medium muffs. Long, wide, flat fur throws, fur capes, fur collarettes and whole animal scarfs.

Sixth Floor

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

AMERICAN RACE SHOULD CLOSE UP THIS WEEK

Detroit and Cleveland Will Each Have Three Days of Playing Against the Philadelphia Athletics and Boston Red Sox

Prospects of the American League baseball championship race closing up this week are today very bright as the schedule is so drawn that the sixth club in the standing should be able to gain on the leaders. Today finds Cleveland in the midst of a series with the Boston Red Sox and celebrating "Shriners' day" in honor of Outfielder Speaker of the Cleveland Club while Detroit is playing a series with the Philadelphia Athletics and Chicago and St. Louis are meeting New York and Washington respectively.

Based on the showing which the clubs have made in the past, Boston and Cleveland are about due to divide their series while Detroit should make practically a clean sweep against the Athletics and Chicago and St. Louis should win more than their share of games from New York and Washington. New York has been showing some improvement of late, but judging from the kind of baseball the White Sox played against the Red Sox last week, Manager Rowland's men ought to have little trouble in getting better than an even break.

The middle of the week will find the teams shifting, with Cleveland going to Philadelphia and Detroit moving on to Boston. This will mean that the Red Sox will be forced to keep going at top form during the entire week, while Detroit will have a chance to take things rather easy before entering the Boston series and Cleveland will have a chance to ease up after their series against Boston. In the meantime the last part of the week will find St. Louis meeting New York and Chicago playing Washington. This should mean that the two western cities will have good prospects of breaking more than even during the entire series.

At the present writing, the Red Sox appear to be the leading candidates for the championship title. The team is not doing any very heavy batting and on paper, with the exception of the pitching staff, looks quite a bit below the Chicago team. The world's champions, however, are a very powerful defensive team and they have been able to keep their opponents down to so few runs, that their weaker batting has not been felt very seriously. The last two games of the last Chicago series showed that when their defense and pitching falls off, they are not powerful enough on the attack to make up for the heavy batting of the White Sox.

St. Louis has not been doing as well in the East as was the case at home. Manager Jones still has his team in a splendid position for a steady drive at the end of the season, and if he can do little better than break even during the present trip, the Browns will stand a fine chance of figuring in the race for the flag up to the very end of the season.

The advent of Gleason as assistant to Manager Rowland should help Chicago a great deal. Gleason is one of the best posted baseball men in either league and his experience and judgment ought to strengthen the White Sox in a place where, at times, they have appeared to be far below major league standard.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Cleveland at Boston; Detroit at Philadelphia; Chicago at New York; St. Louis at Washington.

Tuesday—Cleveland at Boston; Detroit at Philadelphia; Chicago at New York; St. Louis at Washington.

Wednesday—Cleveland at Boston; Detroit at Philadelphia; Chicago at New York; St. Louis at Washington.

Thursday—Detroit at Boston; Cleveland at Philadelphia; St. Louis at New York; Chicago at Washington.

Friday—Detroit at Boston; Cleveland at Philadelphia; St. Louis at New York; Chicago at Washington.

Saturday—Detroit at Boston; Cleveland at Philadelphia; St. Louis at New York; Chicago at Washington.

MISS GALLIGAN AGAIN VICTOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Miss Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, N. Y., swimming for the National Woman's Life Saving League of New York, won her fourth national championship yesterday afternoon in the four-mile river swim of the Western Rowing Club.

Miss Galligan won as she pleased in the fast time of 51m. 26s. The distance was not quite four miles, as the boat at the starting point drifted 200 yards down before the starting gun was fired. Water and weather conditions were ideal.

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF TO START

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Ninety-four entries have been paired for the fourteenth annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association, which opens here today on the links of the Kent Country Club. The first round of match play will be on Tuesday, the second round on Wednesday, the semifinals on Thursday, and the finals on Friday. Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Ravesloe of Chicago, last year's champion, and Mrs. H. D. Hammond of Indianapolis, runnerup in 1915, are among the starters.

NORTON BREAKS HURDLE RECORD AROUND CURVE

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—One new world's record was made and another was equaled, but not allowed, in the Pacific Coast A. A. U. track and field tryouts held at the stadium here Saturday.

J. K. Norton of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, was credited with breaking the world's record in the 220-yard low hurdles on a curved track, his time being 24 1-5s, one fifth of a second faster than the record, formerly held by F. W. Kelly of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

In the 120-yard high hurdles Kelly equaled the world's record of 14 3-5s, and broke the far western record of 15s. Kelly's performance was not recognized because of the fact that he knocked over a hurdle. The best time ever made in the event, 14 3-5s, is credited to Robert Simpson of the University of Missouri.

BROOKLYN MAY GET ZIMMERMAN

CHICAGO, Ill.—That Third Baseman Heine Zimmerman of the Chicago Nationals will become a member of the Brooklyn Nationals before many hours is the opinion of those in close touch with the local situation. It was said here yesterday by a man who is close to C. H. Weeghman that the deal is practically settled and only a question of money stands in the path. President Ebbets and Manager Robinson of Brooklyn were in conference with Weeghman yesterday, but would make no statement of the possible deal.

It is said that Getz, O'Mara, a pitcher, and money would be offered by the Brooklyn club. It is believed that the players are acceptable.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The New Haven Athletic Association retained the track and field championship of Connecticut Saturday in the annual meet on Yale field.

Dario Resta won the Grand Prix automobile race at Chicago Saturday by covering the 50 miles in 29m. 52.49s. David Lewis was second in 29m. 56.77s.

W. L. Wallon, Jr., of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, won the fourth annual six-mile Ohio river swim Saturday in 58m. Michael McDermott was second.

A. K. Oliver of Pittsburgh won the championship of the Misquamicut Golf Club yesterday by defeating William Clark of Westerly in the final round.

George Seres and George Wiley won the motor-paced team race of 40 miles at Revere beach Saturday defeating Leon Didier and Victor Linart by 6½ laps.

D. S. Watters of New Orleans won the Rhode Island state lawn tennis singles championship Saturday by defeating R. N. Dana of Providence, 1915 champion, 4—6, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4.

The United Shoe Machinery A. A. Whites won the championship of the Massachusetts State Cricket League for the fifth successive time Saturday by defeating the Standards 71 to 39.

D. W. Balch of Cincinnati won the chief prize in the Dorset Field Club annual invitation golf tournament at Manchester, Vt., Saturday by defeating B. B. Sheldon of the home club in the 36-hole final 11 and 9.

S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck, won the best gross prize of the Plymouth, Mass., Country Club state open golf tournament Saturday with a card of 78. M. B. Emerson of Hatherly won the best net prize with a card of 69.

N. M. Whitney of the Audubon Golf Club, won the chief trophy in the annual golf tournament of the National Links at Southampton, N. Y., Saturday, by defeating C. T. Richardson of Garden City in the final round, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Harry La Montagne and Victor Sorchan of New York won the final of the golf tournament for cups offered by Governor Beeckman at the Newport Golf Club yesterday by defeating Mrs. Vincent Astor and Wadsworth Lewis, 4 and 2.

B. S. Prentice won the tennis championship of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Saturday, by defeating G. W. Carpenter in the challenge round, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1. Holcomb Ward and Prentice defeated K. M. Behr and Carpenter in the doubles, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

R. D. Weber of New York won the golf championship of Siasconset, Mass., by defeating A. Z. Huntington, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 7 and 6. Miss Edith Roberts of Brooklyn, won the women's lawn tennis singles by defeating Mrs. D. J. Torrey of Wilkesbarre, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5, 6—2.

CLEVELAND BUYS PLAYERS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—President Heinmann of the New Orleans Southern Association club has announced the sale to the Cleveland Americans of Pitcher Clarence Smith, Catcher Henry DeBerry and Outfielder Milo Allison. They will report at the close of the Southern Association season next month.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Newark 4, Toronto 1.
Toronto 7, Newark 1.
Providence 6, Buffalo 4.

NEWPORT POLO CONTINUES FOR BURDEN CUPS

NEWPORT, R. I.—Some fast pony polo playing is expected to take place here today in the competition for the cups which have been presented by S. A. Burden. The Newport team met with its first defeat of the season Saturday at the hands of the Narragansett team by a score of 10 to 8.

R. G. Shaw, 2d, was at No. 2 for Narragansett while W. Baldwin was at back for Newport. Shaw made four of the goals scored by his side and played a splendid all-round game. Newport received one goal by handicap. The summary:

NEWPORT	NARRAGANSETT
J. A. Burden, Jr., 1	1, J. C. Cooley
C. V. Whitney, 2	2, R. G. Shaw, 2d
A. E. Strawbridge, 3	3, J. Drage
W. Balding, back	back, G. M. Huckscher

Newport—Goals 7, allowed by handicap 1; total, 8. Individual goals—J. A. Burden, Jr., 5, C. V. Whitney, A. E. Strawbridge. Narragansett—Goals 10, by handicap, none; total, 10. Individual goals—J. C. Cooley 4, R. G. Shaw, 2d, 4, J. Drage, G. M. Huckscher. Time—Eight 7½m. periods.
Referee—W. S. Fitzpatrick.

FRENCH MAKES RECORD TIME IN HURDLING RACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. A. French, the University of Maine hurdler, who has joined the New York A. C., set a new world's record for the 120-yard low hurdle in a special race at the athletic carnival yesterday, when at Celtic park he defeated J. J. Eller, the mainstay of the Irish-American A. C.

French's time was 14s. flat, and although a slight wind blew down the track, there is little doubt that the record will be accepted. The old mark was 14 2-5s.

Homer Baker, New York A. C., ran a brilliant race in the 1000-yard handicap through a field of 68 starters, winning in the remarkably fast time of 2m. 14 4-5s.

SULLIVAN GETS A NEW RECORD

Henry Sullivan of Lowell is today holder of the American endurance swimming record following his swimming 20 hours in his match race with Charles Toth of Boston when they attempted to swim from Race Point, Provincetown, to Nantasket beach.

The start was made at about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. Toth swam about 17½ miles when he left the water, having been swimming for 14 hours 23 minutes. Sullivan remained in the water for 20 hours and covered 20 miles, he being awarded the race, both for length of time in the water and distance covered.

Toth held the former American endurance record of 15h. 23m.

.300-OR-BETTER BATSMEN

AMERICAN	Ave.	NATIONAL	Ave.
Speaker, Clev.	.392	Wagner, Pitts.	.335
Cobb, Det.	.356	Dugey, Phil.	.329
Jackson, Chic.	.352	Daubert, Bkn.	.329
Mullen, N. Y.	.333	McCarty, Bkn.	.323
Roth, Clev.	.315	Robertson, N. Y.	.322
Gardner, Bos.	.308	Chase, Cin.	.320
Crawford, Det.	.306	Blackburn, Bos.	.317
Felsch, Chic.	.304	Hornsby, St. R.	.315
		Hinchman, Pitts.	.306
		Long, St. L.	.302

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN	Runs	NATIONAL	Runs
Graney, Clev.	87	Burns, N. Y.	71
Speaker, Clev.	81	Bescher, St. L.	62
Cobb, Det.	81	Robertson, N. Y.	62
Shotton, St. L.	74	Groh, Cin.	61
Jackson, Chic.	69	Daubert, Bkn.	61
Veach, Det.	67	Carey, Pitts.	58
Sisler, St. L.	64	Maranville, Bos.	58
E. Collins, Chic.	61	Doyle, N. Y.	58
Felsch, Chic.	59	Zimmerman, Chic.	52
Vitt, Det.	58	Hornsby, St. L.	52

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN	S.B.	NATIONAL	S.B.
Cobb, Det.	40	Carey, Pitts.	38
Marsans, St. L.	28	Kauff, N. Y.	26
Walsh, Phil.	27	Burns, N. Y.	24
Schalk, Chic.	26	Maranville, Bos.	23
Speaker, Clev.	24	Bescher, St. L.	23
Shotton, St. L.	24	Herzog, N. Y.	21
Sisler, St. L.	22	Whitted, Phil.	21
Milan, Wash.	22	Daubert, Bkn.	20
Magee, N. Y.	20	Betzel, St. L.	19
Roth, Clev.	19	Cutshaw, Bkn.	18

TEN LEADING PITCHERS

AMERICAN	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cullop, New York	11	1	.917
Boland, Detroit	9	3	.750
Shore, Boston	12	5	.706
Morton, Cleveland	12	5	.706
Faber, Chicago	12	5	.706
Coveleskie, Detroit	18	8	.692
Russell, Chicago	14	7	.667
Koob, St. Louis	8	4	.667
Cicotte, Chicago	9	5	.643
Mays, Boston	12	7	.632
NATIONAL			
Allen, Boston	6	1	.857
Hughes, Boston	10	3	.769
Alexander, Philadelphia	23	8	.742
Rixey, Philadelphia	14	5	.737
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	19	7	.731
Marquard, Brooklyn	8	3	.727
Coombs, Brooklyn	9	4	.692
Cheney, Brooklyn	12	6	.667
Mamaux, Pittsburgh	17	9	.654
Rudolph, Boston	12	7	.632

BROOKLYN RECALLS PLAYER

ASHEVILLE, N. Y.—James Hickman, left fielder of the Asheville, North Caroline league team, who got eight hits out of nine times at bat Thursday, was recalled yesterday by his owners, the Brooklyn Nationals. He will leave Wednesday.

KAHANAMOKU IN FAST SWIM

HONOLULU, H. I.—Duke Kahanamoku is today credited here with a world's record of 42 1-5s. for the 80-yard swim, following his wonderful work here last evening.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Memphis 8, Atlanta 2.
Nashville 4, New Orleans 1.

JAPANESE STAR MAY WIN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Well-Earned Victory of Ichiya Kumagae Over W. M. Johnston Makes Former Promising Candidate for Singles Title

NEWPORT, R. I.—The chief topic of discussion among the followers of lawn tennis here is still the brilliant and unexpected victory scored by Ichiya Kumagae of Japan over W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, national singles champion of the United States, in the final round of the second annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Newport Casino Saturday, 6—1, 9—7, 5—7, 2—6, 9—7.

Although this is only the second year of the Newport tournament, it has become one of the feature tourney's of the country. The players who took part in this year's event included a majority of those who are ranked as the best 10 in the United States and Kumagae is champion of Japan. M. E. McLoughlin, G. M. Church, R. L. Murray and W. E. Davis are the only really top-notch players who did not compete at Newport this year and three of them were in the West competing in the national preliminary doubles.

Who will win the national singles championship at New York next month is now a bigger question than it was before the final of the Casino tourney. Johnston, R. N. Williams, 2d, M. E. McLoughlin, G. M. Church and C. J. Griffin were the players generally regarded as having the leading chances, with Johnston, Williams and McLoughlin slightly ahead of the others, and closely matched. Kumagae was not regarded as having much of a chance at the title.

Kumagae's victory over Johnston, however, changes all this and he must now be regarded as a serious candidate for the championship title. It may be claimed by some that Johnston was not playing his best when he met the famous Japanese player, but this can hardly be given serious consideration, as his previous matches in the tournament were won with such comparative ease that one could hardly think he was below his usual form. The truth is, Kumagae played splendid tennis, better than he had previously shown in this country. His strokes were all well taken, had plenty of power, were well placed and had a sort of twist which made it difficult for Johnston to return to advantage. In addition to this, Kumagae showed a determination to win. That in itself earned many points. The gallery was more or less favoring the champion, and it was not until the match was over that the spectators realized what a splendid game Kumagae had played and gave him the applause he merited. A repetition of such tennis as he showed Saturday will come pretty near to giving the Japanese star the United States championship. Certainly today finds him rated as worthy of battling with the best America has to offer. The Kumagae-Johnston match by points follows:

FIRST SET

Kumagae .....5 2 4 7 5 4 4—31—6
Johnston .....3 4 1 6 3 1 1—18—1

Stroke Analysis

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA	DF
Kumagae	4	6	7	0	0
Johnston	11	11	8	0	2

SECOND SET

Kumagae—
6 2 4 3 2 4 4 6 2 0 0 5 10 2 4 7—61—9
Johnston—
4 4 0 5 4 2 0 4 4 4 4 3 8 4 0 5—55—7

Stroke Analysis

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA	DF
Kumagae	18	25	12	2	2
Johnston	25	17	10	0	5

THIRD SET

Kumagae ...2 2 4 7 1 1 1 4 4 6 0 0—32—5
Johnston ....4 4 0 5 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4—41—7

Stroke Analysis

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA	DF
Kumagae	15	13	7	2	2
Johnston	11	10	11	0	2

FOURTH SET

Kumagae .....3 4 1 4 4 4 2 2—24—2
Johnston .....5 1 4 6 2 6 4 4—32—6

Stroke Analysis

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA	DF
Kumagae	12	12	7	0	1
Johnston	8	7	7	0	2

FIFTH SET

Kumagae—
4 4 2 3 5 3 8 4 4 1 0 4 4 4 4 4—58—9
Johnston—
2 1 4 5 3 0 2 6 4 4 1 6 2 0 2—53—7

Stroke Analysis

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA	DF
Kumagae	19	24	7	1	2
Johnston	27	16	8	0	7

Recapitulation

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA	DF
Kumagae	68	80	40	5	7
Johnston	82	61	44	0	18

The surprising defeat of Johnston in the singles was hardly less of a surprise than the victory of J. J. Armstrong and W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia over W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin of California, national doubles champions, in the doubles section of the play, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 9—7. Johnston and Griffin will have to defeat W. E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson in the national tournament at Forest Hills, L. I., in order to regain their title, and as McLoughlin and Dawson are rated as a stronger pair than Armstrong and Johnson, there is a strong possibility of this country having two new doubles champions. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO SINGLES
Final Round

Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, defeated W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, 6—1, 9—7, 5—7, 2—6, 9—7.

NEWPORT CASINO DOUBLES
Final Round

J. J. Armstrong and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 9—7

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor
JOSEPH JACKSON
Chicago American baseball club

PICKUPS

The New York Americans made a splendid record last week winning five out of the six games played.

The Boston Nationals have released Pitcher George Davis to the Providence Internationals under an optional agreement.

Pitcher Mitchell of Cincinnati continues to do some heavy batting. Yesterday he made three hits in four times up.

The New York Giants have dropped from the .500 class and there are now only three teams in the National league with percentages of .500 or better, two of them being in the .600 class.

Pitcher Coombs of the Brooklyn Nationals turned in a splendid game yesterday holding Chicago to one hit. The former Athletic star is doing his share to help Brooklyn get into the next world's series.

Manager Mathewson of the Cincinnati Nationals has traded Infielder Frank Emmer for Infielder Lee Hobbs of the Dayton, O., club. Mathewson has also purchased Pitcher Bowman of the South Bend Club, to report Sept. 10.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C. 1916	P.C. 1915
Brooklyn	67	39	.633	.541
Philadelphia	63	42	.600	.543
Boston	60	42	.588	.500
New York	53	54	.495	.486
Pittsburgh	47	58	.448	.500
Chicago	50	62	.446	.505
St. Louis	50	64	.439	.464
Cincinnati	43	72	.374	.464

RESULTS SATURDAY
St. Louis 7, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 3, New York 2.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 4, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 1, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 5, New York 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C. 1916	P.C. 1915
Boston	66	47	.584	.654
Chicago	65	51	.560	.600
Cleveland	62	52	.544	.382
Detroit	63	54	.538	.652
St. Louis	62	54	.534	.376
New York	60	53	.531	.500
Washington	54	58	.482	.514
Philadelphia	23	86	.211	.315

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 2, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 3, New York 1.
Washington 5, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 2.

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

EASTERN LEAGUE
Bridgeport 3, New Haven 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Minneapolis 6, Columbus 3.
Columbus 7, Minneapolis 3.
Milwaukee 6, Indianapolis 5.
St. Paul 1, Toledo 0.
St. Paul 1, Toledo 1.
Louisville 11, Kansas City 5.
Louisville 2, Kansas City 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Vernon 3, Salt Lake 1.
Portland 7, Los Angeles 5.
Los Angeles 3, Portland 2.
San Francisco 3, Oakland 2.
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0.

WESTERN LEAGUE
Des Moines 4, Wichita 3.
Des Moines 4, Wichita 2.
Omaha 7, St. Joseph 4.
Omaha 4, St. Joseph 1.
Lincoln 5, Topeka 4.
Topeka 7, Lincoln 3.
Sioux City 8, Denver 6.
Denver 10, Sioux City 8.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Beaumont 2, Waco 0.
Galveston 4, Dallas 2.
Galveston 1, Dallas 1.
San Antonio 5, Shreveport 3.
Shreveport 6, San Antonio 2.
Houston 2, Ft. Worth 1.
Houston 3, Ft. Worth 1.

TENNIS STARS ARE ENTERED IN BIG TOURNAMENT

Meadow Club Holds Its Annual Invitation Singles Play at Southampton, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Today marks the opening of the last big lawn tennis tournament previous to the national all-comers at Forest Hills, L. I., when the annual invitation tournament of the Meadow Club starts here. Nearly all of the leading players of the country are scheduled to compete. Ichiya Kumagae of Japan, who surprised the tennis world by defeating W. M. Johnston, the national champion, at Newport Saturday, is also scheduled to play.

M. E. McLoughlin, the former national champion, will take part in the singles, it being his first eastern appearance of the year. The great Californian, with Ward Dawson as his partner, recently won the national preliminary doubles meet at Chicago, but little, if anything, is known of his singles form.

Last year's tournament was won by W. M. Washburn, a former metropolitan champion. He defeated T. R. Pell in the final round after Pell, in turn, had eliminated W. M. Johnston. These three players, in addition to most of the leading racquet wielders of the country, will take part in the singles.

R. N. Williams, 2d, C. J. Griffin, G. M. Church, R. L. Murray, W. E. Davis, K. H. Behr, H. A. Throckmorton, N. W. Niles, S. H. Voshell, Hachishiro Mikami, Kumagae's doubles partner, and Roland Roberts, the Californian star, are among the other entries.

BOSTON PRESS CLUB GOLF PLAY AT WOLLASTON

The Boston Press Club opens its annual tournament of 1916 on the links of the Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair, today, and it is expected that there will be some splendid competition as most of the leading local golfers are expected to take part.

Today will be devoted to the qualifying round with morning and afternoon play. Forty-eight will qualify for the first division the Gen. C. H. Taylor trophy being the prize for that flight. This division will play from scratch while those competing for the second and third division prizes will play with handicaps.

The Taylor cup has already been won twice by F. H. Hoyt, who is to try to win his third and last leg on the trophy this year. A. H. Goodale of Wollaston, R. W. Brown of the Country Club and J. P. Guilford of Woodland have each won one leg during the competition for this trophy, which is one of the most valuable offered in eastern golf circles.

LANGER TAKES ONE-MILE SWIM IN FAST TIME

OCEAN PARK, Cal.—Ludy Langer of the Los Angeles Athletic Club won the national one-mile swimming championship here yesterday, establishing what local officials declared to be a new world's record of 23m. 11s. for the distance.

Norman Ross of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, finished second in 23m. 22s. H. E. Vollmer of the New York Athletic Club took the lead at the start, but the pace he set was too fast and he quit after swimming 220 yards. T. H. Cann of the same club also quit before the finish.

GIEBEL CAPTURES SWIMMING TITLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Leo Giebel, the Stuyvesant high school swimmer representing the New York A. C., won the quarter-mile junior metropolitan championship swim, held in connection with the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club's annual water carnival at Holland, Rockaway Beach, yesterday in 6m. 27 2-5s., the fastest time ever made in the titular contest.

Giebel went to the front at the start and remained there for four circuits of the 100-yard course. At the end of the third leg Giebel held a three-yard advantage and doubled the lead in the last lap.

TRANSFER ALBANY CLUB

AUBURN, N. Y.—The transfer of the Albany franchise to Reading, Pa., was announced yesterday by President Farrell of the New York State Baseball League. The franchise will be operated by an association of Reading citizens, which is now in the process of formation. The Elmira club will open in Reading next Tuesday.

TEXAS FLORISTS CONVENTION

DALLAS, Tex.—San Antonio was selected as the next meeting place and Thomas J. Wolfe of Waco was elected president of the State Florists Association at a one-day convention of the association at Houston, says the News. The convention was held in the city auditorium and was attended by about 100 members and visitors.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION
Tulsa 6, Mcalester 5.
Oklahoma City 6, Muskogee 4.
Denison 8, Sherman 2.
Paris 7, Ft. Smith 5.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Syracuse 10, Binghamton 6.
Elmira 8, Utica 2.

THREE TEAMS IN CLOSE RACE IN NATIONAL

Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston Are Likely to Be Well Bunched Up to Very End of the Season

Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia continue to make the race in the National League baseball championship series of 1916 and it looks now as if they might carry the battle right up to the very end of the season, with the last few days determining which team will represent the older organization in the next world's series.

Brooklyn is continuing to hold its lead. Boston has been the only club that has seemed to have any marked success against Manager Robinson's men, and these teams will come together for the last time in Boston the first of next month. That series will probably result in one or the other of the two clubs being eliminated from championship possibilities.

Philadelphia has been attracting considerable attention of late and those who were figuring that the champions of 1915 could not repeat in 1916 are beginning to take note of Manager Moran's men. Pitcher Alexander is still winning more than his share of games for the team and if Mayer and Chalmers can make a slight improvement in their work, the Phillies will stand more than an even chance of capturing their second pennant next October.

New York has not shown the improvement expected of it after acquiring Herzog and Sallee. Manager McGraw has not got the results he expected to secure and his club will probably have to be satisfied with finishing in the first division, a really good showing after the poor start which the Giants made.

The western clubs are far from championship standard and unless there are a number of changes made between now and next April, it will be difficult for any of them to break into the first division next year. Considering the material Chicago had to start the season with, the showing is far from satisfactory. Practically all of the members of the Chicago Nationals of 1915 have been eliminated, but Manager Binker does not seem to have accomplished any improvement in the work of the team.

While it is far too early to judge of the possibilities of the Cincinnati team under Manager Matthewson, there is already a decided improvement in the way the players take hold. One or two new men are undoubtedly needed before the team will become a championship possibility, but as the owners have always been free about securing new players, it is expected that every effort will be made to strengthen the club for next year.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis will have to do considerable to become first division possibilities. There are some splendid players on both of these teams, but more are needed.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at Cincinnati; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh; New York at St. Louis; Brooklyn at Chicago.

Tuesday—Boston at Cincinnati; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh; New York at St. Louis; Brooklyn at Chicago.

Wednesday—Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Thursday—Boston at Chicago; Philadelphia at St. Louis; New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

Friday—Boston at Chicago; Philadelphia at St. Louis; New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

Saturday—Boston at Chicago; Philadelphia at St. Louis; New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

Sunday—Boston at Chicago; Philadelphia at St. Louis; Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

THREE PLAYERS FOR BIG LEAGUE

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Three players of the Terre Haute Central league team have been sold to major league teams, according to announcement made by President Webb Beggs.

Pitcher Ainsworth has been sold to the Chicago Americans. Pitcher Crum and Infielder Mathes go to the Boston Nationals. It is probable that these men, as well as Catcher Wagner, recalled by the Pittsburgh Nationals, will remain with Terre Haute until the end of the Central league season.

BASEBALL
TUESDAY, AUG. 22, AT 3.15 O'CLOCK
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
FENWAY PARK
Tickets now on sale by our agent at A. Shuman & Co.'s. Phone Oxford 1200
BAND CONCERT EVERY SATURDAY

AMUSEMENTS
GLOUCESTER AND NORTH SHORE
Large Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave Boston Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M. Sundays and Holidays, 10:15 A. M. Leave Gloucester Week Days 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays 3:15 P. M. Central Wharf, foot of State St., Boston. Take Atlantic Ave. Elevated to State St. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
E. S. MERCHANT, G. Mgr., B. & G. S.S. Co.

PROVINCETOWN
100-Mile Round Trip $1.25

REAL ESTATE

Title to the frame dwelling at 41 Rockwell street, near Milton avenue, Dorchester, has been transferred by George D. Wilder to Lance W. Eddy. The property is assessed for $4700, of which $1400 applies on the 7500 square feet of land.

Mr. Wilder purchased from Mr. Eddy the property, situated at 20 Harrow street, corner of Beckwith street. This parcel is taxed for $5100 including $800 on the 2833 square feet of land.

Final papers have been placed on record whereby William V. Hayden has sold to Robert H. Leggett and wife the four frame houses at 15-23 Grant place, near Washington street, Dorchester. The property is taxed for $5000 which includes $600 on the 16,000 square feet of land.

BRIGHTON PROPERTY SOLD

The property on the corner of 20 Braintree and 9 Wilton streets, consisting of a brick store and frame stable, has been sold by W. Stanley Tripp to Bertha Y. Richardson. The parcel is assessed for $11,000, which includes $5000 on the 8376 square feet of land.

SALE IN SALEM, MASS.

The Brown wharf property at 48-54 North street, Salem, Mass., with a frontage of about 140 feet and an area of about 16,950 feet and containing several buildings, has been sold for the heirs of George F. and Samuel Brown. The purchaser was Simon Myers, who will occupy the property for business purposes. William S. Felton & Co. were the brokers.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ended Aug. 19, 1916:

	Transactions	Mortgages	Amt. of m'gages
Aug. 14	51	27	$157,543
Aug. 15	103	58	157,703
Aug. 16	94	50	241,526
Aug. 17	79	43	418,445
Aug. 18	70	28	80,693
Aug. 19	28	5	12,750
Totals	425	211	$1,054,750
Same week 1915	516	202	1,357,899
Same week 1914	439	212	769,570
Week end Aug 12	404	208	1,090,408

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Orient av., 32, ward 1; C. Spinnie; frame dwelling.

Welles ave., 120, ward 20; J. A. Belyea; frame dwelling.

Clinton st., 77, ward 5; Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.; alter cold storage.

Gleason st., 15-19, ward 19; Harvard Congregational church; alter church.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel were plentiful at South Boston today, 10 vessels arriving with a total of nearly 80,000 large, medium and small. Groundfish was in good supply, but there were no swordfish arrivals. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $3@3.75, steak cod $11@11.50, market cod $4.75@5.75, pollock $5@5.75, large hake $4.75, medium hake $3.25, cusk $4.50, large and medium mackerel $13.75, small mackerel $11 and swordfish $17. The schooner James & Esther landed one swordfish and several were received by rail and steamer from other ports. Mackerel arrivals: F. P. Willett 17,000, Nashawena 2500, Leander Wilcox 13,000, Georgia 10,000, Little Fannie 2500, Bonita 7500, B. F. Macomber 7000, R. H. Wilcox 11,000, A. T. Serrill 4000 and Vera & Esther 5000.

Groundfish arrivals: Strs Ripple 94,800 pounds, Swell 80,300, Foam 103,700, Long Island 97,100, schrs Hortense 32,500, W H Moody 15,800, Viking 17,000, H L Marshall 30,000, Victor & Ethan 44,000, Ellen & Mary 50,500, Commonwealth 48,200, James & Esther 60,000, Georgiana 5300, Laura Enos 9500, I Enos 5200 and Olivia Sears 4000.

Two oversea steamers sailed from Boston yesterday for New York where cargo will be taken on before the transatlantic trip is started. These steamers are the Wilson liner Idaho and the steamer City of Newcastle.

Special boards of inquiry are sitting today at the United States immigration station in Boston to examine the immigrants who failed to pass the first federal test given yesterday. The people arrived on the White Star liner Canopic from Italy and the Azores yesterday. This trip from the Azores with a time of an even six days is the fastest one made by this steamer for two years and equals the best time ever made by the Canopic.

Six Americans were taken on the steamer at the entrance to the harbor of Ponta Delgada, who were the crew of the British bark Langdale, which was wrecked near where they were picked up. There were 1516 immigrants aboard who will proceed to different parts of this country. About 300 were detained for today's inspections.

APPORTIONMENT DECLARED LEGAL

Assistant Attorney-General Nelson P. Brown heard the protest of Representative John H. Lynch of Cambridge on the apportionment of representatives in the Middlesex county districts this morning and later addressed a letter to Representative Lynch in stating that the apportionment appears to be legal.

Attorney Brown said that the apportionment was an administrative duty and the board was not required to give a hearing. There is nothing in the law to prevent the commissioners from making the apportionment before the legal date of meeting so long as they held a meeting at the proper time and announced their decision.

FIRST BATTALION TO RETURN FROM ITS TOUR OF DUTY

Members of Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Strong to Finish Their Practice Work

Tomorrow the first battalion of coast artillery corps, N. G. M., finishes its tour of coast defense duty at Ft. Strong. The battalion, consisting of companies 1, 2, 3 and 6, have been down the harbor since Aug. 13, practice being under the direction of Maj. Benjamin B. Shedd. The third battalion, companies 4, 9, 10 and 12, under the command of Maj. Harry A. Skinner, went to Ft. Warren yesterday and will remain there through Aug. 29. Following this coast defense duty the battalion goes to Wakefield for small arm practice.

The members of the third battalion assembled on Long wharf yesterday afternoon after arriving from their home stations at New Bedford, Taunton, Fall River and Brockton. The government steamer General Batchelder transported them to the fort.

The roster of the battalion includes the following: Major Skinner, fort commander; First Lieut. Charles Keveney, Jr., adjutant and quartermaster; Sergt.-Maj. (J. G.) Percival A. Randlett; Elec. Sergt. first class, Hugo W. H. Wellington (U. S.); Elec. Sergt., first class., Carl E. Eriksson (second class, U. S.); Elec. Sergt., second class., Charles F. Burchsted; Elec. Sergt., second class, Francis W. Belknap; Fireman Everett A. Shumway (U. S.); Fireman Joseph L. Keene, six enlisted men; fourth company, from New Bedford; ninth company, Taunton; tenth ocmpany, Brockton; twelfth company, Fall River.

Aviators Progressing

Students at Training School Soon to Make Their Trial Flights

Harvard students at the Wright, Thomas and Curtiss aero training schools are making rapid progress in their work, and according to letters received by Roger Amory '10, chairman of the committee which has charge of the work, many will be ready to start their trial flights for aviator's licenses in three weeks, and one will be ready before then.

The 10 men at the Curtiss school in Buffalo have been training the longest and are now able to control the machines for short flights. The instructors expect all of them to qualify as aviators next fall.

Flying at the Thomas school in Ithaca is of a different nature from the rest, as the waters of Lake Cayuga are used for starting and alighting. At the Wright school in Mineola, L. I., George C. Whiting of Hingham practically has completed his course and expects to make his trial flights this week.

Plans are now being made by the committee with the United States government for the formation of an aerial reserve which will be separate from the militia and the regular army, although no definite plans have been announced. It is expected that when the men finish their courses in the fall, all those who qualify as licensed aviators will join some body for national defense. The formation of this body is still problematical but is hoped to be completed by fall.

Moonlight Drill Proposed

Members of the First Corps Cadets of Boston are preparing to give a "moonlight drill" on the Braves baseball field in Allston next Wednesday night as one of the several features of the entertainment for the benefit of the fund being raised by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association for caring for families of national guardsmen now in Texas. This drill is to be under the supervision of Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, who is keeping the details of the exhibition a secret until Wednesday. The advance sale of tickets indicates a large attendance, which is expected to swell the state fund considerably.

Another feature of the entertainment will be a flying exhibition by De Lloyd Thompson in his aeroplane. The program also will include a band concert conducted by Walter Smith who led the band at the Panama-Pacific exposition. Solo numbers will be given by Mme. Grace Hamlin, vocalist.

Sixth Regiment Returns

After a two weeks' tour of duty on Marthas Vineyard island, the members of the sixth regiment of infantry, N. G. M., returned to Boston last night. Saturday night the troops slept in "pup" tents and Sunday forenoon the camp was abandoned, the regiment embarking at Edgartown for the trip across the sound to New Bedford. At that city special trains had been made up to transport the men to Boston. The departure from Edgartown was viewed by many summer residents who have been interested observers of the drills and hikes which constituted the regiment's program while on the island. Both officers and men declare the tour one of the most successful the regiment ever has made. Residents of Marthas Vineyard complimented the men on their good conduct.

Military Men Play Ball

CAMP WHITNEY, Framingham, Mass.—This afternoon the baseball game between two picked teams of national guardsmen at the state mobilization camp will be finished. Yesterday afternoon a series of athletic events were run off, including tug-of-war, equipment race, shoe race, dashes, etc. Five days' rations have been distributed to the men for another week's stay.

COAL RETAILERS AGAIN ADVANCE ANTHRACITE PRICE

Local coal retailers simultaneously advanced anthracite prices 25 cents a ton all around today. This is the second price change this season, the previous advance being made July 1, amounting to 25 cents on a ton. Compared with a year ago at this time, present coal prices for most sizes are 25 cents higher, while stove is 50 cents a ton higher at $8.25 a ton. There has been no change in the retail price of soft coal, which remains $5.25.

Asked why the price of anthracite at retail is today so much higher than the price a year ago, an official of one of the large local firms said that it simply reflected the higher quotations of the wholesale market. The retailers, said he, advance their figures to correspond with the advance made by the wholesale distributors.

As to why the wholesalers should make an advance just now he said it was customary to raise the figure at this time of year. The biggest factor entering into the higher wholesale cost, he said, appears to be the much higher wages that the producers are now paying as a result of the labor settlement of last spring in the coal fields.

A local wholesaler pointed out that since last April the wholesale price has been advancing at the rate of 10 cents a month. Now the retailers are compensating themselves for this rise. He also explained that many factors work together to make the retail price from 25 to 50 cents a ton higher than it was in the summer of 1915.

He confirmed the retailer's explanation that the largest factor was the higher wages being paid by the producers this year. Hand in hand with this, said he, is the shortage of men at the mines. Notwithstanding the higher wages they received at the mines, many miners have been drawn away to the steel mills, said he, attracted by the much higher wages that their services obtain in that industry at the present time.

What was said to be another factor entering into the case was the advancing cost of supplies and other appurtenances of the trade, both on the wholesale and retail end. In some instances water transportation rates are said to have influenced the higher price.

PLANNING BOARD TO CONSIDER THE JEWISH PROTEST

(Continued from page one)

yesterday's meetings at which the contention was made that the conditions as set forth in the planning board's report do not exist in East Boston.

Impartial citizens in various sections of the city who are interested in civic improvement and to whom the esthetics of the situation make appeal are desirous of having the matter thoroughly gone into. That the conditions in East Boston as a whole are not so bad as might be drawn from the emphasis given to the statements of the planning board by those who have become incited is stated in all fairness by William C. Ewing of the board.

Many citizens join with Mr. Ewing in advocating that influential Jews in East Boston, instead of continuing the controversy, cooperate with the planning board in further studying the conditions and remedying such undesirable conditions as may be found.

Planning Board Defended

The attempted injection of racial questions into the controversy is vigorously condemned by the East Boston Argus-Advocate in its recent issue. "As a matter of fact," says the publication, "the report of the planning board is only an exposition of truth and reveals a condition that requires immediate remedy." The statement from Mayor Curley on the situation is criticized. Continuing the Argus-Advocate says:

"It is a fact that the better class of Hebrews are, and have been, leaving East Boston for several years. But in this respect they are only following the example set by their Gentile brethren, who for the last quarter of a century have been seeking homes in the suburbs. A careful reading of the report reveals no affront, directly or indirectly, to the Hebrew residents of East Boston, and it is a far cry to place any such interpretation on the report, conceived as it is in the very best spirit—that is to say, for the improvement of all conditions now existing in East Boston. Clatter of this kind only reflects on East Boston. . . . Our leading citizens of the Hebrew faith do not approve the agitation.

"In the statement published yesterday, one simple, but sterling, fact is cited, on which a large part of the trouble pivots, viz: the neglect of the city officials to properly care for and supervise not only street conditions, but the general situation. Herein lies the opportunity for all our citizens to dedicate their best efforts. East Boston has been in this respect shamefully neglected by the city authorities and, no less an individual than Mayor Curley himself, is largely responsible. If East Boston was properly cared for, the present condition which the planning board calls public attention to, would, to a certain extent, be at a minimum stage; whereas, things now are rapidly approaching the maximum point.

"Other sections of the city, similarly treated as is East Boston by the present administration, would show the same depressing signs. The moral pointed by the controversy is that the citizens of East Boston should get together and insist on their rights. What is required is an earnest, persistent and permanent agitation, until our needs and requirement have been provided for, or, at least, assured."

CALIFORNIA OLD GUARD URGES JOHNSON DEFEAT

Progressive Governor's Campaign for Senator Creates Serious Political Campaign Problem for Mr. Hughes to Solve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — A contest that may prove to have a decisive effect in the national presidential campaign is now being waged within the Republican party of California in the form of a contest between the Old Guard Republican organization and the Progressive Republicans who return to the Republican fold after the passing of the Progressive party.

This contest not only threatens to throw this normally strongly Republican state to Mr. Wilson, but has several features that bear directly and strongly upon Mr. Hughes' success or failure in every state of the Union. The genesis and present bearing of this controversy are briefly as follows:

In 1910 the state was notoriously corporation and boss ridden. Following a particularly culpable use of the convention nominating system, a direct primary law was passed, and in 1910 Hiram W. Johnson sought and secured the Republican nomination for Governor on a strong reform platform, and was overwhelmingly elected. He was reelected on a similar platform as a Progressive in 1914, and during the six years of his administration has led in the enactment of a series of advanced social, political and economic laws. Ever since his original election, however, the conservative wing of the Republican party, which has had control of the organization, has sought to eliminate him from the political affairs of the state and the present conflict is simply a single battle in that six years' war.

The bearing of this dispute upon the probability of Mr. Hughes' election comes about in this way. Mr. Johnson is a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator against Willis Booth of Los Angelss, an old guard Republican, and all the resources of the Republican organization are being used to prevent his getting this nomination, organization leaders claiming that, although he is supporting Mr. Hughes, he is not a Republican; that the nomination really belongs to southern California and that his political policy is destructive of the best interests of state and nation. In line with this endeavor, Republican organization leader have served notice on Mr. Hughes that if he does anything that might be construed as an indorsement of Mr. Johnson, or an undue recognition of Progressives generally, the conservative Republican vote will be thrown to Mr. Wilson.

Arrangements for Mr. Hughes' California tour have been wholly in the hands of the organization, particularly of William H. Crocker, Republican national committeeman, and Francis V. Keesling, chairman of the state central committee, Chester Rowell, former Progressive national committeeman, being on the platform at meetings by virtue of the fact that he is now a Republican national committeeman. Mr. Hughes has stated that he would not take sides in the dispute, although Progressives feel that in thus accepting the organization program he is virtually taking sides against them. Governor Johnson has not been present at any of the meetings and has not met the candidate.

There is no doubt that the Progressives feel injured and that many of them are beginning to question the courage or the genuineness of the Progressivism of their candidate. While Mr. Johnson and the Progressive leaders are consistently supporting Mr. Hughes, the opinion is prevalent that Mr. Hughes' continued refusal to do something to recognize the Progressives, and to show more clearly how he stands on Progressive questions generally, will not only cost him the support of the rank and file of California Progressives, but seriously impair the faith of Progressives throughout the country in the genuineness of his political and economic liberalism. It is fair to say that his speeches in this state, while containing general reference to cooperation, brotherhood, justice, fine Americanism and other idealistic conditions, for which he stands, have fallen far short of those specific pledges to political and economic regeneration that California Progressives wish to hear from their leader.

Confronted with this dilemma, the indications are that Mr. Hughes will leave the state Wednesday without meeting Governor Johnson or making any declaration whatever. Mr. Johnson takes no part in the controversy but Chester Rowell has forcefully pointed out to Mr. Hughes and Republican Chairman Willcox that he believes the present course of non-recognition of Progressives, in response to the demand of the old guard, seriously imperils the chances of Republican success in November. Some of the voting possibilities in the situation are as follows:

Of the 400,000 votes that Johnson received in 1914, about 50,000 have registered as Republicans and 300,000 refused to register party preference. The control of this large body of independent voters will determine the election in November. Normally Republican by 75,000 to 100,000, the opinion is prevalent that, if the election were to take place now, Mr. Hughes could scarcely carry the state.

While his meetings have been the largest political gatherings ever held in California, they have, with some exceptions, been in the nature of vast deliberative assemblies rather than the usual political campaign meetings. A strong Wilson sentiment among independent voters makes itself felt in open conversation on every hand.

Open Support Announced

Elihu Root Out for Senatorial Candidate Bacon

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Elihu Root has announced his open support of Robert Bacon, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator from New York, in a letter to Joseph H. Choate, chairman of the Bacon committee on vacancies. After telling Mr. Choate he is "rendering still another public service" in acting on the committee, fornier Senator Root added:

"Not only is Mr. Bacon a citizen of the highest type, high-minded, generous and public-spirited, but he has special qualifications. He was long assistant secretary of state, then for a short time secretary of state, then for a number of years ambassador to France. He filled all of those positions with distinction and success. His service in the United States Senate would be of immense value to Mr. Hughes in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States."

Col. Du Pont Wins in Close Vote

WILMINGTON, Del.—By one of the closest votes ever had in Delaware, Col. Henry A. Du Pont, present Republican United States senator from Delaware, Saturday won in the contest for the nomination for that place. The returns show that on Tuesday at Dover he will have about 100 of the 160 votes in the convention. The result of the primaries means also the nomination of John G. Townsend of Sussex county for Governor and probably the renomination of Thomas W. Miller for Congress.

Mr. Hughes' Maine Tour

AUGUSTA, Me.—It has been decided that Candidate Hughes shall make one more speech in his Maine tour. This will be delivered at Pittsfield Friday afternoon, Sept. 8, while Mr. Hughes is on his way from Waterville to Bangor. This will make six speeches which he is booked to make in this state.

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD TO MAKE COAL INQUIRY

(Continued from page one)

as male laborers are concerned, and that during the present prosperity of other industries and the need of the munitions factories for men, labor can command larger wages elsewhere.

As for the transportation question, several persons have said there is a shortage of the proper coal car equipment and that all communities are not supplied with equal transportation facilities. The commission says in this regard: "The policy of the coal mining companies in supplying transportation facilities to dealers in some cities while not supplying the same facilities to dealers in other places, and the effect of this policy on the price of coal in various cities or localities, might properly be made the subject of inquiry in connection with this investigation."

Figures obtained from dealers in Providence and Boston show that in the first part of 1916, consumers in Providence paid $1.33 more per ton for stove coal, $1.53 more for nut coal and 54 cents more for egg coal than was paid by the Boston consuming public. The federal trade commission says this is unquestionably due to the higher cost of transportation to Providence through a peculiar circumstance.

Mr. Lesher in a report on the anthracite coal industry in 1915 says the average selling price at the mines was $2.32. In a report by the interstate commerce commission on rates, practices, rules and regulations governing the transportation of anthracite coal it gives the cost of transportation per ton to be about $1.50 in each case. Exclusive of other possible charges, this makes the cost to the dealer $3.82 per ton. No general statement can be made how many profits the difference between this figure and the price to the consumer is divided into.

An official of the bureau of mines says one practice of the coal industries in the United States which might affect its availability is the lack of storage facilities at the mines. This, he says, is a practice peculiar to the United States. Under the present conditions the coal is mined as fast as it can be received by the cars and in case there are no cars it causes a holdup in the mining. With a chance for storage, mining could go on just the same.

C. E. Lesher, an authority on coal at the geological survey, says there is coal enough and there are mines enough. He expressed the opinion that there are too many mines being worked. There appears to be a tendency to take out the best of a mine and desert it.

Along this line M. R. Campbell, another geological survey coal expert, says in an article on the probable date of exhaustion of the coal supply: "Most engineers employed by private corporations base their estimates on the present practice on mining and preparation for the market, for these are the conditions that the mining company must face; and it is manifest that it will not consider coal minable at a depth of 4000 feet, while plenty of the same kind of coal is available at depth not exceeding 1000 feet. Similarly, it will not consider as minable a coal bed 20 inches thick, while there are other beds of the same kind of coal of much greater thickness still available.

"Also to the operator of the present time 15 per cent of ash in a coal may prevent its sale, and therefore its mining may be impracticable; whereas, if a washery were installed and plenty of water were available, 15 per cent of ash might be no bar to the mining and marketing of the coal. Most of the estimates so far made have been based on the present mining conditions and practices, and hence they do not necessarily represent the tonnage that may be regarded as available ten or even five years hence."

Consumers in Providence, R. I., having complained of the price of coal in that city, stating they were paying substantially more than consumers in Boston, albeit Boston is farther from the coal field, the federal trade commission instituted an inquiry. The investigation disclosed, according to the commission, that coal dealers in Providence, Boston and other New England points purchased their requirements of anthracite coal from the large coal mining companies by which it is shipped to such tidewater points in New York, Port Richmond and Perth Amboy.

Certain of the coal mining companies, as well as some of the coal-carrying railroads, own fleets of sea-going coal barges. The barges, owned by the railroads, are distributed among the coal mining companies shipping over their lines in accordance with the rules established by the interstate commerce commission for the distribution of coal cars.

SCARCITY OF MEN REPORTED BY THE STATE BUREAU

Conditions in the Massachusetts labor market leave much to be desired, for there is a demand for able-bodied men which the State Free Employment agency finds itself utterly unable to meet. That the munitions plants have absorbed most of the best help on the ageney rolls was the statement of Superintendent G. Harry Dunderdale this morning, and he added that there are orders on hand for unskilled laborers at from 20 to 28 cents per hour which cannot be filled.

It is practically impossible for the agency to secure farm hands. Last week there were many offers from farmers of from $30 to $38 with board and room and there were no takers. Last year, said Mr. Dunderdale, 200 farm hands could have been secured at this time for $25 per month.

"The most serious outlook at present," he said, "is in the agricultural situation. Men who last year were working on the farms are this year employed in cities and obtaining from $2.25 to $2.75 per day for eight hours work. They are not going back to the farms, there to work from daylight to dark for $18 to $25 a month.

"Practically all employers are crying out for able-bodied laborers and there is no supply.

"Of course, we can only guess as to the future. It is extremely doubtful that, after the war, those nations now engaged in Europe will grant passports to able-bodied men on account of the great need of skilled and unskilled labor at home. The result will be a scarcity of labor here both unskilled and agricultural.

"Many of the firms which are now making ammunition and using large bodies of men are devoting all their energies to finding out how to keep these men employed after the demand for war supplies has ceased. There are many products whose manufacture in the past has been limited to Europe, and now American manufacturers are taking steps toward supplying the wants of this country in these directions. Much of the very expensive machinery which has been installed for munitions work may be used in the manufacturing of automobile accessories, and certain machine parts. As it becomes more likely that the demands of normal times will keep in operation what are now munitions plants, it becomes increasingly less probable that this country will be flooded by unemployed when the war is over."

Figures compiled by Mr. Dunderdale show that last month the demand from employers for help was 13 per cent than in June, but was 76 per cent more than in July of last year. The number of positions reported filled in July showed an increase of 34 per cent over last year.

In the month of May the demand for help was the heaviest in the history of the free employment agency. The records show the increase to have been 111 per cent over May, 1915, and 11 per cent over April, 1916. The number of positions reported filled was the third largest in the agency's history.

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrivals

Str Bella (Br), Lawson, Baracoa.
Str Limon, Nickerson, Port Limon.
Str Everett, Giles, Newport News.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Hathorn, Bath, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Tug Conestoga, Olsen, Philadelphia, twg bgs Logan, Yardley.
Tug International, McGoldrick, Philadelphia, twg bgs Leesport and Buck Ridge.
Tug M. E. Luckenbach, Partridge, Norfolk, twg bge City of Washington.
Tug Standard II, Mugan, New York, twg bges S T Co No's 57 and 124.
Tug Wyoming, Clark, Perth Amboy, twg bges 767, 784 and 785.

PAY ROLLS ARE REDUCED

Two municipal departments reduced their pay rolls during the week ending Aug. 18, according to an announcement from Mayor Curley today. The public works department reduced its pay roll from $54,799 to $53,009. The park and recreation department made a reduction from $12,563 to $12,092. The mayor expressed pleasure at the efforts of these departments to retrench in the matter of expenses.

MR. FAIRBANKS INVITED

DEDHAM, Mass.—The fourteenth family reunion of the Fairbanks Family Association in America is to be held here next Saturday, when former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks is expected to be present.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Alaunia, for Falmouth-London	Aug. 21
Calabria, for Naples, via Gibraltar	Aug. 22
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Aug. 23
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Aug. 26
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Aug. 26
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Aug. 26
Stockholm, for Gothenburg	Aug. 26
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Aug. 26
California, for Glasgow	Aug. 26
Baltic, for Liverpool	Aug. 31
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Aug. 31
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Aug. 31
Finland, for Liverpool	Sept. 1
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Sept. 2
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 2
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 2
*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Roma, for Lisbon-Marseilles	Sept. 3
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen	Sept. 6
Adriatic, for Liverpool	Sept. 7
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	Sept. 9
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Sept. 9
Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 12
*United States, for Copenhagen	Sept. 14
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Sept. 16
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Sept. 16
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Sept. 13
*Pannonia, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 16
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 19
Andania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 23
Duca d'Aosta, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 23
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Sept. 23
St. Paul for Liverpool	Sept. 23
*Tuscania for Liverpool and Glasgow	Sept. 23
Cretic, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 27
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Sept. 28
Alaunia, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 30
California, for Glasgow	Sept. 30
New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 30
Saxonia, for Liverpool	Sept. 30

Sailings from Montreal

Cassandra, for Glasgow	Aug. 22
Missanabie, for Liverpool	Aug. 26
Ausonia, for London	Aug. 31
Feltria, for Bristol	Sept. 1
Scandinavian, for Liverpool	Sept. 2
Corinthian, for London	Sept. 7
Athenia, for Glasgow	Sept. 12
Folia, for Bristol	Sept. 12
Carthaginian, for Glasgow	Sept. 13
Grampian, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
Pretorian, for Glasgow	Sept. 16
Saturnia, for Glasgow	Sept. 19
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept 21
Sicilian, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Cassandra, for Glasgow	Sept. 26

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Cameronia, for New York	Aug. 26
Philadelphia, for New York	Aug. 26
Grampian, for Montreal	Sept. 1
Orduna, for New York	Sept. 2
St. Louis, for New York	Sept. 2
Sicilian, for Montreal	Sept. 8
St. Paul, for New York	Sept. 9
Tuscania, for New York	Sept. 9
New York, for New York	Sept. 16
Saxonia, for New York	Sept. 16
Scandinavian, for Montreal	Sept. 22
Carpathia, for New York	Sept. 23
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 30

Sailings from London

Pannonia, for New York	Aug. 29
Ascania, for Montreal	Sept. 5
Andania, for New York	Sept. 5
Alaunia, for New York	Sept. 12
Ausonia, for Montreal	Sept. 23
Corinthian, for Montreal	Sept. 29

Sailings from Bristol

Feltria, for Montreal	Sept. 26

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York	Aug. 25
Athenia, for Montreal	Aug. 26
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Aug. 26
Pretorian, for Montreal	Sept. 2
Saturnia, for Montreal	Sept. 2
Tuscania, for New York	Sept. 8
Cassandra, for Montreal	Sept. 9
California, for New York	Sept. 16
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 29
Athenia, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Sept. 30

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York	Aug. 30

Sailings from Bordeaux

Chicago, for New York	Aug. 26
Espagne, for New York	Sept. 2
Lafayette, for New York	Sept. 9
Rochambeau, for New York	Sept. 16

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	Aug. 30
Kristianiafjord, for New York	Sept. 20

Sailings from Gothenburg

Stockholm, for New York	Sept. 20

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York	Aug. 24
Oscar II., for New York	Sept. 7
Hellig Olav, for New York	Sept. 21
Frederik VIII., for New York	Sept. 28

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

Karimoen, for Hongkong	Aug. 21
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Aug. 23
*Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong	Aug. 26
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Aug. 29
*Ventura, for Sydney	Sept. 5
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	Sept. 6
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 9
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Sept. 13
*Moana, for Sydney	Sept. 13
*Seiyo Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 14

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong	Aug. 26
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 1
*Inaba Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 5
Mexico Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 8
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 10

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of Asia, for Hongkong	Sept. 7

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

*Monteagle, for Vancouver	Aug. 30
*Yokohama Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 30
Tacoma Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 4
*China, for San Francisco	Sept. 5
*Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	Sept. 6
*Anyo Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 12
*Manila Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 14

Sailings from Yokohama

*Kamakura Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 23
*Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco	Aug. 28
*Awa Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 30
*Canada Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 31
*Monteagle, for Vancouver	Sept. 9
*China, for San Francisco	Sept. 11
*Yokohama Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 13
*Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	Sept. 14

Sailings from Honolulu

*Matsonia, for San Francisco	Aug. 23
*Lurline, for San Francisco	Aug. 29
*Sonoma, for San Francisco	Sept. 5
*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Sept. 6
*Manoa, for San Francisco	Sept. 12
*Makura, for Vancouver	Sept. 15

Sailings from Sydney

*Sonoma, for San Francisco	Aug. 23
*Makura, for Vancouver	Aug. 31
*Maitai, for San Francisco	Sept. 7
*Sierra, for San Francisco	Sept. 13

*Carries United States Mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

TUESDAY, AUG. 22

Canadian	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Sagamore	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Kentuckian	Buenos Aires	Aug. 2
Horatius	Buenos Aires	July 8

THURSDAY, AUG. 24

Idomeneus	Hongkong	July 5

FRIDAY, AUG. 25

Memphian	Manchester	Aug. 12
City of Madras	Calcutta	June 27

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCK MARKET IS DECIDEDLY STRONG TODAY

Reading and Steel Common Among Leaders of List Toward Higher Level—Pacific Mail Up Again

There were some quick and substantial advances in the first 15 minutes of the New York stock market trading today. Reading was a feature for a gain of nearly two points from where it closed Saturday noon. United States Steel common rose a large fraction, and the International Mercantile Marine issues were once more conspicuous for strength. Colorado Fuel, American Can and Pacific Mail moved upward, the latter being actually buoyant. The trend of prices in the early dealings was distinctly toward a higher level.

Quotations for issues traded in on the local exchange also went up at the beginning of the session today. Atlantic, Gulf common rose 1¼ points. Swift and New England Telephone were quoted a fair fraction higher each.

Steel common reached a new high record price since 1909 late in the first half hour. It went above 93. The rest of the market held strong as did also the local list.

There was scarcely a check to the upward movement throughout the first half of the session. By midday some substantial net gains had been recorded by leading issues. Steel got up to 94. Reading crossed 106. Good advances were established by Crucible, Baldwin, American Can, American Beet Sugar, Maxwell and Mexican Petroleum. Marine opened up ¼ at 37¼ and moved up to 39¾.

The preferred opened unchanged at 100 and advanced 4 points. Sears, Roebuck opened up ¾ at 204 and rose 4 points further.

There was a good deal of activity in the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies issues in the Boston market. The common opened up ½ at 71½ and advanced more than 2 points further. United Fruit opened up 1½ at 167½ and advanced more than 2 points further before midday.

There was some shading off in prices during the early afternoon and business was quieter. At the beginning of the last hour the tone was fairly steady.

DIVIDENDS

New York-Oklahoma Oil Company declared initial dividend of 1 per cent, payable Sept. 15.

The American Telegraph & Cable Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 31.

The F. W. Woolworth Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 9.

The usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the stock of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid Sept. 9 to holders of record Aug. 31.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company will be paid Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 21.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

Changes in the weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston are:

	Aug. 19	Increase
Circulation	$9,465,000	*$11,000
Loans, disc and invest	418,516,000	*309,000
Indiv depos, incl U. S.	329,354,000	7,355,000
Due banks	126,133,000	2,256,000
Time deposits	24,016,000	*817,000
Exchange clear	11,542,000	*465,000
Due from banks	38,906,000	2,785,000
Cash res	24,875,000	682,000
Res in fed res bk	24,396,000	2,169,000
Res with other bks	39,812,000	1,954,000
Reserve excess	1,048,000	365,000
Exc with res agents	24,260,000	1,742,000
Exc with fed res bk	5,156,000	1,904,000

*Decrease.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75¾@4.75 13-16, cables 4.76½@4.76 9-16, 60-day bills 4.71¾, 90 days 4.69¾; francs, cables 5.90, checks 5.90½; reichmarks cables 72 5-16, checks 72¼.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

For southern New England: Fair and continued warm tonight and Tuesday.

For northern New England: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Tuesday, except showers in Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	73	10 a. m.	82
12 noon	88	2 p. m.	91

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	72	New Orleans	80
Buffalo	70	New York	72
Chicago	82	Philadelphia	74
Cincinnati	78	Pittsburgh	74
Denver	74	Portland, Me.	70
Des Moines	80	Portland, Ore	56
Jacksonville	76	San Francisco	54
Kansas City	74	St. Louis	78
Nantucket	66	Washington	74

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	4:57	High water,	
Sun sets	6:37	5:16 a.m., 5:37 p.m.	
Length of day	13:40	Moon rises, 11:30 p.m.	

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:07 P.M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Exp	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65
Alaska Gold	16⅛	17	16⅛	16¾
Alaska Ju	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Al-Chalmers	24	24⅞	24	24¾
Al-Chalmers pf	79¾	80	79¾	80
Am Ag Chem	78	79¾	78	79¾
Am Beet Sug	88½	90⅝	88½	90⅝
Am Can	59¼	61	59¼	60½
Am Can pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Am Car Fy	61½	63¾	61½	63¾
Am Coal Prod	146½	147	146½	147
Am Cotton Oil	52½	53¼	52½	53¼
Am H & L	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜
Am H & L pf	50¾	52½	50¾	52½
Am Ice Sec	28	28	28	28
Am Lin Oil	22½	23¼	22½	22¾
Am Linseed pf	51	51⅞	51	51
Am Loco	72	76⅞	72	76⅞
Am Loco pf	104¾	105	104¾	105
Am Smelting	97¾	99⅝	98⅜	99½
Am Smelt pf	110¾	112⅜	110¾	112⅜
Am Steel Fy	55¼	55½	55¼	55¼
Am Sugar	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼
Am Tel & Tel	132⅜	132⅜	131¼	131¼
Am Woolen	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45½
Am Woolen pf	98	98½	98	98½
Am W Paper pf	27¾	27⅞	27¼	27¼
Am Zinc	32½	33½	32½	33½
Anaconda	85¼	86¾	85¼	86
Associated Oil	68¾	69	68¾	69
Atchison	103¾	103¾	102½	103
Atchison pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞
At Coast Line	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
At Gulf Ct	72	73	72	72
At Gulf pf Ct	65½	65½	65½	65½
Bald Loco	75⅞	78¾	75¾	78¾
Balt & Ohio	86½	86¾	86	86⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	73	73⅜	73	73⅜
Beth Steel	467½	467½	467½	467½
B F Goodrich	73	73¼	72¾	72¾
Brooklyn R T	84⅝	84¾	84½	84¾
Brown Shoe	60½	61	60½	61
Butte & Sup	67½	68	67½	67½
Can Pacific	177¾	177¾	176	177¼
Cent Leather	57	57½	57	57½
Cent Leather pf	112½	112½	112½	112½
Ches & Ohio	61	62¼	61	62¼
Chi M & St Paul	94¼	94¾	92¼	93⅜
Chi R I & Pac	16⅞	17⅛	16¼	16½
Chi & N W	126½	127	126½	127
Chile Copper	20	20	20	20
Chino Copper	51¼	51⅞	51¼	51⅞
Col Fuel	48¾	49½	48½	49¼
Col & Ninth Av	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
Col So 1st pf	55½	55½	55½	55½
Con Can	99½	99⅝	98	98¼
Con Gas	138½	139	138½	139
Corn Prod	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜
Corn Prod pf	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼
Cruc Steel	73¼	77	73¼	76¼
Cruc Steel pf	117½	118	117½	118
Cuban Cane Sug	58	59	57¾	59
Cuban C Su pf	95	95¼	95	95¼
*Domes Mining	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼
D S S & A pf	10	10	10	10
Erie	36½	37	36½	36¾
Erie 1st pf	52¾	53	52¾	54¾
F M & S	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Gen Electric	172	171¼	170	171¼
Gen Motors	580	580	580	580
Gen Motors pf	123½	124½	122¼	122¼
Granby Mining	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Gt Nor Ore	39	40⅜	39	40⅜
Gt Nor pf	117½	118	116¾	115¾
Gulf States 1 pf	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
Harv of N J	115	115	114¾	115¼
Ill Cent	101	101	101	101
Inspiration	52	52⅜	52	52⅜
Int Ag Corp	13	13	13	13
Int Ag Corp pf	43	43	43	43
Int Con Corp	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Int Mer Mar	37¼	39¼	36⅞	38¾
Int Mer Mar pf	100	104	100	102
Inter Nickel Ct	41¼	42¼	41¾	42¼
Inter Paper	16⅛	16⅛	16	15
Inter Paper pf	72⅞	72⅞	71½	71½
J I Case pf	84	84	84	84
Kan City So	24½	24½	24½	24½
Kelley Tires	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾
Kelley Tire pf	96⅝	96⅝	96¾	96⅝
Kennecott Cop	48⅞	49¾	48¾	49¾
Lack Steel	75½	77	75¾	76⅞
Lee R & T Ct	45	45½	45	45½
Lehigh Valley	79	79½	79	79⅛
Louis & Nash	130	130	130	130
Max Motor	83⅞	85⅝	83⅞	84⅝
May Co	62⅛	62¼	62⅛	62¼
Maxwell 2d pf	57	57	56¾	57
Mex Petrol	100½	102¾	100½	101¾
Mex Petrol pf	91½	91½	91½	91½
Miami	35	35	35	35
M St P & S S M	121⅞	122½	121⅞	122½
Mo K & T	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Mo Pacific	5	5	5	5
Mo Pac Ct	5¼	5¼	5	5
Mo Pac wi	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼
Mo Pac pf	49½	49½	49½	49½
Nat Enamel	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
Nat Lead pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Nevada Con	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18⅜
NY Air Brake	137	137	137	137
N Y Central	103½	104	103½	104
NYNH&H	60	60	59¼	60
N & W	129¾	130	129¼	129⅞
Northern Pac	111	111	110½	110½
O & W	27	27	26½	26½
Pacific Coast	65	65	65	65
Pacific Mail	28½	31	28½	29¾
Pennsylvania	56	56	56	56
Peoples Gas	101⅞	103	101⅞	102½
Peoria & East	11	11	11	11
Pitts Coal pf ctf	101½	101½	101½	101½
Pressed Steel	53	53	53	53
Press Steel pf	100	100	100	100
Pullman	167	167	167	167
Ray Con	24½	24½	24½	24½
Reading	103¾	107⅛	103¾	107
Rdg 1st pf	44	44	44	44
Rdg 2d pf	45¾	46	45¾	46
Repub I&S	51⅞	53½	51¾	53½
Repub I&S pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Ry Steel Sp	46¾	47⅞	46¼	47⅞
Seabd A L pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Sears-Roebuck	204	208	204	208
Shattuck Ari	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
Sloss-Sheffield	48	49¾	48	49¾
S P R Sugar	184	184	184	184
So Pacific	98¼	98⅜	98½	98⅜
So Ry	23½	23½	23⅜	23¼
So Ry pf	68½	68½	67½	67½
*Studebaker	130½	131	129¼	130
Studebaker pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Tenn Copper	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼
Texas Co	194½	196½	194½	196½
Texas Pacific	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
Underwood	102	102	102	102
Union B&P pf	41¼	41½	41⅛	41¼
Union Pacific	139¼	140¾	139⅜	140
U P pf	83½	83½	82⅜	82⅜
United Fruit	167⅜	168¾	167⅜	167⅜
U S Express	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31⅜
U S Rubber	58	59¼	57⅝	57⅞
U S Rubber pf	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	110¼
U S Steel	91½	95	91⅜	95
U S Steel pf	118	118	118	118
USS&R	70½	70¾	70½	70¾
U S R & I pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Utah Copper	82	82¼	82	82¼
Utah Sec	17	17	17	17
Va I C & C	47	47	47	47
Va-Car Chem	42½	43½	42	42¾
Wabash A	49⅝	49¾	49⅜	49⅜
Wabash B	27½	27½	27¼	27¼
Westinghouse	59⅞	60⅞	59¾	60⅝
Willys-Overland	55⅝	56¼	55⅛	55¼
W-O pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Woolworth	136	133	136	137¾
Wor Pump	28	29	28	28⅛
Wor Pump pf B	55	56	55	56

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Aetna	13¼	13¼	13¼
American Oil	38c	30c	31c
Bay State Gas	13c	13c	13c
Bolivar	70c	69c	70c
Boston Arizona	2 1/16	2⅜	2 1/16
Boston Corbin	50c	50c	50c
Boston Ely	1⅛	92c	1⅛
Boston Montana	82c	77c	78c
Butte London	65c	62c	65c
Calaveras	5	5	5
Calumet-Corbin	5c	3c	4c
Cash Boy	4c	4c	4c
Champion	13c	11c	13c
Columbus	52c	52c	52c
Crystal Copper	1¼	1	1
Davis Daly	2 1/16	1 15/16	2 1/16
Earle Eagle	30c	30c	30c
First National Copper	4⅛	4 1/16	4⅛
Fortuna	20c	21c	24c
Gold Lake	19c	17c	18c
Hercules	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Homa	85c	77c	85c
Jerome	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
La Rose	60c	60c	60c
Majestic	60c	55c	60c
Mexican Metals	32c	31c	31c
Mojave	3¼	3⅛	3¼
Mother Lode	30c	30c	30c
Nevada Douglas	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
New Baltic	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
New Cornelia	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
Nixon	33c	31c	33c
Ohio Copper	9c	7c	7c
Old Dominion Rcts	50c	50c	50c
Palisade	26c	25c	26c
Porcupine Premier	30c	14c	23c
Rilla Mining	23c	19c	20c
Shamrock	60c	58c	60c
Silver Pick	16c	14c	15c
Success	35c	35c	35c
United Verde Ex	32⅝	32	32
Yukon	2⅛	2	2⅛
Zinc	81c	75c	75c

RAILWAY POINTS

Members of the Buffalo and Providence International ball clubs, occupying two special 16-section Pullman sleepers, passed through Boston this morning en route from Providence to Buffalo via the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads.

The car department of the New Haven has added steel baggage cars to the equipment of shore line trains operated between Boston & New London.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market: Aetna Explosives 13½@13¾, Arizona Copperfields 2¼@2½, Barnett Oil 2¾@3⅛. Booth 12@14, Boston Montana ¾@13-16, Butler Chemical 4¾@5, Butte Copper & Zinc 5⅜@5⅝, Caledonia 66@68, Chevrolet 200@204, Emma 66@70, Flemish Lynn 1⅝@2, Goldfield Cons 80@82, Grant Motors 7½@8½, Howe Sound 4¾@5, Hupp Motors 6½@7, Insp Needles 70@74, Jerome Verde 1 9-16@1⅝, Jerome Victor 1⅝@1¾, Jumbo Extension 52@54, Stutz 66@66¾, Kapo 5@6, Kenova 25@35, Magma 14½@15½, Maxim 5¾@6½, McKinley 59@61, Midvale Steel 62¾@63, Mojave 3@3¼, Montana Gold 98@99, Mother Lode 30½@31½, Nipissing 7@7⅛, Oatman 25@29, Omar 87@90, Oklahoma Production 6⅛@6¼, Peerless 25¾@26½, Rex 18½@19½, San Toy 13@15, Sapulpa 9⅝@9⅞, Saxon 76½@78½, Submarine Boat 34½@36, Success 35@36, Victoria Oil 1@1 1-16, White Oak 5@7, Zinc Consolidated 4@4⅛.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	close
Wheat—				
Sept	1.50	1.50¼	1.47⅝	1.50¼
Dec	1.55	1.55	1.51⅝	1.54
May	1.58⅝	1.58⅝	1.55⅝	1.58
Corn—				
Sept	.87¼	...	...	.86½b
Dec	.75¼	.75¼	.73⅝	.74½
May	.78¼	.78⅝	.77¼	.77⅝
Oats—				
Sept	.45⅝	.45⅝	.44⅞-	.45½
Dec	.49⅝	.49⅝	.48¼-	.48⅝b
May	.53	.53	.51⅝	.52¼-
Pork—				
Sept	...	27.50	27.37	27.47
Oct	...	26.55	26.40	26.55
Dec	23.50	23.50	23.02	23.40
Lard—				
Sept	13.87	13.92	13.85	13.92
Oct	13.90	13.90	13.82	13.87
Dec	...	13.25	13.15	13.20

WISCONSIN EDISON COMPANY

The Wisconsin Edison Company, Inc., reports for July: Operating revenues $838,457, increase 23.90 per cent; net earnings $312,351, increase 25.74 per cent, and balance $172,822, increase 55.53 per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Ahmeek	99	100	99	100
Alaska	16¼	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛
Allouez	66½	66½	66	66½
Am Ag Chem	79	79¼	78	79¼
Am Ag Ch pf	100½	101	100½	101
Am Pneu pf	12½	12½	12½	12½
Am Sugar	110	110½	110	110½
Am Sugar pf	118½	118½	118½	118½
Am Tel	132¼	132¼	131⅞	132
Am Wool pf	97¾	98¼	97¾	98⅛
Am Zinc	32¾	33¼	32½	32¾
Am Zinc pf	64½	64½	64½	64½
Anaconda	85½	86¼	85½	86⅛
Ariz Com	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
Atl Gulf & W I	71½	72¾	71½	72
Atl Gulf pf	65½	65¾	65	65¾
Bost Elevated	74½	74½	73½	73½
Boston & Maine	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Bos & Worc pf	45	45	45	45
Butte & Balak	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Butte & Sup	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞
Calumet & Ariz	71½	71½	71	71½
Calu & Hecla	545	560	545	560
Con & Mon cl 4	100	100	100	100
Copper Range	63¼	64¾	63¼	64½
Cuban Cement	22¼	22¼	22	22
East Butte	13⅜	13⅜	13	13
Edison Elec	237	237	237	237
Fitchburg pf	75	75	75	75
Granby	87	88¼	87	88¼
Indiana	3½	3½	3½	3½
Isle Royale	28½	29½	28½	29½
Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
Keweenaw	3½	3½	3½	3½
Mane & Law	118	118	118	118
Mason Valley	2 1/16	2 1/16	2 1/16	2 1/16
Mass	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
Mass Elec	7½	7½	7½	7½
Mass Elec pf	40½	42¼	40½	42
Mass Gas	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¾
Mass Gas pf	82	82	82	82
Miami	35	35	35	35
Michigan	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Miss Power pf	39	39	39	39
Mohawk	90½	90½	90	90½
Nevada Cons	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
New Eng Tel	126½	127	125¾	127
N E Tel rts	4	4.05	4	4.05
Nipe Bay Co	155	156	156	157
Nipissing	7	7	7	7
North Butte	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼
North Lake	2	2	2	2
Nova Sco Steel	123	130	123	130
N Y N H & H	59½	59½	59⅛	59⅝
Ojibway	70c	70c	70c	70c
Old Dominion	69½	70½	69½	70½
Osceola	90	90	90	90
Pond Creek Coal	15	15½	15	15½
Pullman	166½	166½	166½	166½
Quincy	90	91	90	91
Reading	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Reece Button	16	16	16	16
Shannon	8½	8½	8½	8½
South Lake	7	7	7	7
St Mary's	74¼	75	74¾	75
Superior	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Swift & Co	144¾	144¾	144½	144¾
Tamarack	39½	45	39¼	45
Torrington	50¼	50¾	50	50
Trinity	5½	6	5½	6
United Fruit	167½	168¾	166¾	167½
Uni Shoe Mac	54¾	54¾	54	54
Uni Shoe M pf	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
U S Smelting	70¼	71	70¼	71
U S Smelting pf	50½	50¾	50½	50½
U S Steel	91½	94¾	91½	94¾
Utah-Apex	3 1/16	3 1/16	3 1/16	3 1/16
Utah Metal	8	8¼	8	8¼
Ventura	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
Wes. End	56	56	56	56
Western Union	96⅛	96⅛	95¾	95¾
Winona	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
Wolverine	52¼	52½	52¼	52½
Wyandot	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
Chicago Junction 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
N E Tel 5s 1932	102	102	102
Pond Creek 6s	97	97	97
Swift & Co 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Western Tel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week, amounted to 280,728 head, a gain of 45,141 head, and they were 70,346 head in excess of a year ago. Deliveries of hogs increased 35,363 head for the week and 40,626 head for the year. Arrivals of cattle were 5974 head heavier than those of the previous week and as compared with the same week of 1915 increased 8386. Sheep receipts were 3804 head larger than the preceding week and 21,136 head over those of last year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended Aug. 19:

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last yr.
Hogs	144,051	108,688	103,427
Cattle	51,762	45,788	43,176
Sheep	84,915	81,111	63,779
Total	280,728	235,587	210,382

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Am Rys, pfb 98, Elec Stor Bat 67, General Asphalt com 32¾, General Asphalt pfd trc 69¾, Lehigh Nav 75½, Leh Val Tran 21¼, L V Tran pfd 42½, Lake Superior 10⅝, Phila Co 39⅛, Phila Co pfd 40, Phila Elec x-d 28½, Phila Rap Tr 19⅝, Phila Tract 78¾, Union Tract 44½, United Gas Imp 87½.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Limon, Port Limon, 40,000 bunches bananas, 104 crates pineapples.

Str Bella, Baracoa, bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes.

Str Howard, Norfolk, 394 bgs peanuts, 6451 watermelons, 195 barrels potatoes, 213 barrels squash, 8 baskets peppers.

Boston Receipts

Today, apples 18 bbls, berries 577 crts, peaches 4017 bskts and crts, watermelons 7 cars, canteloupes 6 cars, California oranges 396 bxs, grapefruit 104 bxs, lemons 192 bxs, bananas 40,000 bunches, California deciduous fruit 2 cars, raisins 225 bxs, peanuts 394 bags, potatoes 46,955 bush, sweet potatoes 480 bbls.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 550 pkgs, last year 959 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $8.15@8.85; special short patents, $8.85@9.25; fancy $9; spring clears in sacks, $7@7.65; winter patents, $7.25@8.25; winter clears, $6.75@7.75; winter straights, $7@8; Kansas patents in sacks, $7.20@8.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, $1.02; No. 3 yellow, $1.01½; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $1.01; No. 3 yellow, $1.00½.

Oats—Spot, car lots, No. 1 clipped white, 57½c; No. 2 clipped white, 55½c; No. 3 clipped white, 54½c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 56c; fancy 38 lbs, 55½c; regular 38 lbs, 55c; regular 36 lbs, 54½c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $25@25.50; winter bran, $25@25.50; middlings, $26@28; mixed feed, $27@29; red dog, $34.50; linseed meal, $38.50; cotton seed meal, $35@37.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.90; bolted, $4.85; bag meal, $1.90@1.92; cracked corn, $1.94@1.96; oatmeal, rolled, $5.75; cut and ground, $6.32.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $21@22; No. 2 grade, $19@20; No. 3 grade, $17@18; stock, $15@16.

Straw—Oat, $9; rye $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $5.50@5.75 bu; red kidneys, $5.50@5.75; yellow eye, $4.25@4.50; Scotch green peas, $3.50; California small white, $6@6.10; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 6¾@7c lb.

Onions—Native, per bu, $1.25@1.50; Connecticut, 2-bu bag, $1@1.50.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 45@46c; eastern extras, 40@42c; western extras, 36@38c; western prime firsts, 30@32c; western firsts, 27@28c.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 32@32½c; western creamery extras, 31½@32c; western firsts, 30@31c.

Fruits—Oranges, late Valencias, $2.50@4.50 per box; grapefruit, $2.50@5; blueberries, 9@13c; blackberries, 10@15c bskt; raspberries, pints, 8@12½c; gooseberries, 5@7c; currants, 6@10c, cantaloupes, western, $1@2 crt, flats 50@75c; southern, 50c@$1; watermelons, 20@35c each; peaches, $2@3.50 per 6-bskt carrier; bskt, 75c@$1.25; Delaware grapes, $1.50@2 per 8-bskt carrier; pineapples, $2.50@3 per crate.

Apples—Astrachans, $2@3 bbl; Duchess, $2@3; Williams, $2@3.25; bu bxs 50c@$1.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 7.05@7.10c a pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated at 7.30c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 3212 tubs 4380 bxs 210,048 lbs butter, 625 bxs cheese 3513 cs eggs; 1915, 4603 tubs 20 bxs 342,242 lbs butter, 1193 bxs cheese, 2839 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 5569 pkgs butter, 1733 bxs cheese, 13,826 cs eggs; 1915, 9395 pkgs butter, 2090 bxs cheese, 11,464 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 19—Egg market strong; cases returned 22½c, new cases included 23c.

CHICAGO, Ill, Aug 19—Butter receipts 11,615 packages; egg receipts 6361 cases.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 21)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—G. E. Harrison of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chicago—L. M. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—I. Vasquez; U. S.
Dennison, Tex.—S. G. Wright; U. S.
Grand Rapids—James H. Fox and David Weiss; U. S.
Havana—R. Abadin of Abadin & Co.; U. S.
Havana—R. G. Betancourt; U. S.
Jackson, Mich.—R. M. Matthews; U. S.
Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendahl Co.; Tour.
Philadelphia—J. G. Asay; U. S.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—L. F. Goodman of Goodman & Co.; Avery.
Schenectady—E. Cohen; U. S.
St. Louis—Wm. and Nathan Levy of F. Levy Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati—Frank Helmers of Helmers Buttman & Co.; Essex.
Montreal—H. C. Hatch of Jackson, Savage, Ltd.; Essex.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones Co.; U. S.
Rio de Janeiro—Flavio M. Novaes; U. S.
St. Paul—J. B. Milligan; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period last year as follows:

Monday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$20,483,645	$14,631,285
Balances	3,578,938	387,242

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance of $3013.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv A	95	95	95
Am Ag Chem 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
Am Ag Chem d 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Am For Sec 5s wi	98	98	98
Am T&T cv 4½s	110¼	110¼	110¼
Am T&T col 4s	91½	91½	91½
Armou 4½s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Anglo-French 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
B & O cv 4½s	94¾	94⅝	94¾
B & O 4s	90½	90½	90½
B & O 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
B & O SW 3½s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Beth Steel fdg	100¼	100¼	100¼
B R T 5s 1918	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Cent Leather 5s	102	102	102
Cent Pac 1st 4s	88	88	88
C & O cv 4½s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
Chili Cop 6s	124	124	124
Col Indus 5s	77	77	77
Cuban Am Sug 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼
D & R G 4½s	84	84	84
Erie cv D	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
Erie 4s	83½	83½	83½
Erie gml	73½	73½	73½
Int MM 6s wi	97½	97½	97½
Int MM 4½s	108¾	108⅝	108¾
Lack Steel 5s '50	94¾	93¾	94
Laclede Gas 5s	102	102	102
Mo Pac 4s	49	49	49
Mo Pac 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
NY NH & H 6s	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
N Y C 4½s 1960	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
N Y Ry 5s	57⅝	57½	57½
N Y Ry fdg 4s	75¼	75¼	75¼
N Y Tel 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾
Nor Pac 4s	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
Ore Short Line 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
Pac T & T 5s	101	101	101
Reading 4s	95	95	95
R I fdg 4s	71½	71⅜	71⅜
R I 5s	59	58⅝	58⅝
So Pac fdg 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
So Ry gn 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾
So Pac cv 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
St Paul gm 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
StL&SF A wi	68¾	68¼	68¾
U P fdg 4s	90	90	90
U RR SF 4s	34	33½	33¾
U S Steel 5s	105⅜	105¼	105¼
West'house cv	121	120½	121
West Maryland 4s	72½	72½	72½
West Shore 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99	....	99	....
Coupon	99	....	99	....
Registered 3s	100¼	....	100¼	....
Coupon	101⅛	....	101⅛	....
Registered 4s	109½	....	109½	....
Coupon	110	....	110	....
Panama 2s, '36	98¼	....	98¼	....
Panama 2s, '38	98¼	....	98¼	....
Panama 3s, '61	101½	....	101½	....
Coupon	101½	....	101½	....

SPAIN'S EXPORTS HAVE INCREASE DURING THE WAR

Debit Balance of Country of $15,200,000 Changed to Credit Total of $24,900,000

Recent gold exports from the United States to Spain as well as similar shipments from England call attention to Spain's trade possibilities. Spain has an area 25 per cent larger than that of California, with a population of approximately 20,000,000.

It has profited by the war. Its exports have increased $64,200,000 for the first four months in 1914 to $90,500,000 for corresponding period this year, while imports have decreased from $79,400,000 to $65,700,000 for those periods, changing debit balance of $15,200,000 to a credit balance of $24,900,000.

Spain's great mineral resources were known to the Romans 2000 years ago, but it is said they have scarcely been touched. Exports of raw material for first four months this year totaled $17,500,000, of which the most prominent were iron ore and iron worth $6,260,000; lead and galena $4,970,000; copper $1,480,000; quicksilver $900,000 and salt $260,000.

That Spain is rapidly passing from an agricultural to a manufacturing country is shown in increased exports and decreased imports of manufactured articles. Its cotton, wool, silk mills, sugar refineries and paper mills are supplying a large part of the domestic demand and export. Value of exports increased from $15,600,000 in the first four months of 1914 to $32,600,000 in 1916; cotton cloth exports increased from $1,800,000 to $3,750,000, knit goods from $700,000 to $1,500,000, shoes from $460,000 to $640,000.

Spain has also increased its exportations of livestock, and food products, which rose from $28,500,000 in the four months in 1914 to $50,000,000 in 1916.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	14.40	14.74	14.40	14.74
Dec	14.52	14.78	14.52	14.78
Jan	14.57	14.83	14.57	14.83
March	14.72	14.98	14.72	14.98
May	14.95	15.00	14.94	15.06
July	14.90	15.19	14.98	15.19

Spots, 14.85, up .40.

LIVERPOOL, England, 3 p. m.—Cotton futures steady 5 to 9 points net higher; sales totaled 7000 bales, including 6200 American; Oct.-Nov. 8.72d.; Jan.-Feb. 8.65d.; March-April 8.60d.; May-June 8.60d.

LONDON BOARD TRADING HAS A STEADY TONE

Gilt-Edged Section of Stock Market Strong—Money Easy—American Railway Shares Rule Irregular

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Markets cheerful at close, with but little quotable change.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England—A steady to firm tone prevailed on the stock exchange today, but business was quiet. Gilt-edged securities were hard.

Money is easy. An increase in bank bills in connection with financing purchases of sugar and meat abroad is not expected to materialize before the middle of next month.

Home rails were firm, being influenced by the fact that £2,520,000 will be disbursed in dividends during the current week.

American railways were irregular, with a tendency to drop, and Canadian Pacifics moved in sympathy, despite the more reassuring crop reports which have been received.

South American rails showed a good tone in spots. Allied bonds held steady and Russians were firm on the improvements in the exchange market. Irregularity was displayed in the mining group.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	59¼	..
British 4½s	96⅛	..
Atchison	103½	¼
Baltimore & Ohio	85⅛	½
Canadian Pacific	177⅝	*½
Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅛	*¼
Chicago Great Western	12½	¼
St. Paul	93⅝	⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	..
Erie	36⅛	¼
do 1st pref	52⅛	⅜
Illinois Central	101⅛	*⅛
Louisville & Nashville	129⅛	⅝
Kansas & Texas	4⅞	..
New York Central	103⅛	..
Norfolk & Western	127½	1⅛
Ontario & Western	26⅝	..
Pennsylvania	55⅝	⅛
Reading	103⅝	⅛
Southern Railway	23⅝	*⅛
Southern Pacific	98⅛	⅜
Union Pacific	139	½
United States Steel	90⅝	¼

*Advance.

CUBA RAILROAD ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cuba Railroad reports for year ended June 30:

	1916	Increase
Gross	$6,815,607	$1,608,983
Net after taxes	3,523,659	796,120
Bal after charges	2,545,415	671,731
Pfd divs	600,000	....
Balance*	1,945,415	671,731
Common dividend	720,000	120,000
Surplus	1,225,415	551,731

*Equal to 12.9 per cent on the $15,000,000 common stock, compared with 12.7 per cent on $10,000,000 common year ago.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

		Increase
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN		
July—		
Gross revenue	$947,581	$116,215
Oper income	315,401	44,630
HOCKING VALLEY		
June—		
Oper revenue	$785,954	$272,872
Oper income	124,298	*39,966
For 12 months—		
Oper revenue	7,411,326	1,230,373
Oper income	1,935,008	378,481
COLORADO & SOUTHERN		
Second week August	$301,193	$11,555
From July 1	1,822,065	133,010
GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA		
June—		
Gross receipts	£807,600	£81,000
Net receipts	277,450	2,350
From Jan. 1—		
Gross receipts	£4,324,750	£324,650
Net receipts	1,163,650	131,900
SOUTHERN RAILWAY		
Second week August	$1,409,619	$193,677
From July 1	8,121,974	384,447
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN		
Second week August	$102,168	$18,258
From July 1	641,007	67,016
CINCINNATI NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC		
Second Week August	$215,827	$32,047
From July 1	1,328,462	222,830
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA		
Second week August	$38,800	$1,887
From July 1	260,340	6,016
MOBILE & OHIO		
Second week August	$220,030	$22,402
From July 1	1,356,927	56,190

*Decrease.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Sat.	Fri.	Increase over Mo. ago	Increase over Yr. ago
10 highest gr rails	92.83	*.08	*.08	3.45
10 2d grade rails	89.09	*.02	*.43	3.76
10 public utility	95.25	..	.14	3.90
10 industrial	97.93	.03	.31	2.31
Combined average	93.77	*.02	*.01	3.35

*Decrease.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Production of oil for July according to the Standard Oil Bulletin was 250,383 barrels a day, an increase of 2042 barrels as compared with June. Average daily shipments during the month were 280,384 or 44,022 barrels less than the daily average for June, which was the largest in the history of California oil fields.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

FINANCIAL CIRCLES MAY SEE UNIQUE RAILROAD DEAL

Baltimore & Ohio to Pay J. P. Morgan & Co., $2,530,000 for Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Stock and Receive Same Amount for Pere Marquette Shares

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the most unique transactions in railroads that Wall street ever witnessed will be closed up in the near future, after having been seven years in process. On or before Dec. 1 Baltimore & Ohio will go through form of paying J. P. Morgan & Co. $2,530,000 for 74,097 shares of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton stock, and the banking house will nominally pay Baltimore & Ohio the same amount for 110,000 shares of Pere Marquette stock. That is, if no legal obstacles are encountered before that date.

Baltimore & Ohio will then have got out of its investment in the erstwhile "Grand Central system" by taking over the equity above readjustment indebtedness in a part of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and accepting its loss. By direct advances Baltimore & Ohio has put a little less than $35,000,000 into this unfortunate Ohio road, not counting interest accrued, but it is also carrying charges on $7,500,000 of its bonds unconditionally guaranteed. Its entire commitment on behalf of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton from first to last, including interest thereon, has been about $45,000,000.

Salvage consists of title to 308 miles of road, which Baltimore & Ohio officers estimate is earning a surplus of $500,000 over charges ahead of Baltimore & Ohio's interest therein, and some securities in outside corporations estimated to be worth $3,000,000. The railroad surplus, capitalized at 5 per cent would represent $10,000,000, so that it is probable that Baltimore & Ohio's loss is cut down to $32,000,000, without waiting for further earning power or the traffic advantages of a north-and-south line through Ohio to develop.

Baltimore & Ohio's liability on account of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton is not fully and finally developed. Some holders of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton general mortgage bonds have refused to accept Baltimore & Ohio's offer of $700 per bond. Among them are Iselin & Co., a highly responsible and conservative banking house. These are the bonds in respect to which Baltimore & Ohio agreed, in reorganization of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton of 1909, either to buy in before Jan. 1, 1916, at 85, or to exchange for them new Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 4 per cent bond secured by the same mortgage and maturing in 1939, but guaranteed by Boston & Ohio.

Baltimore & Ohio's theory of compromise with the committee, representing a majority of these bonds, is that Baltimore & Ohio elected to follow the second of these alternative courses, but did not wish to have outstanding a large issue of a defunct railroad bearing its guaranty. Such bonds, the argument runs, would be an anomaly in securities, would not be acceptable as collateral and in general would have an uncertain status. Therefore, it obtained a cash settlement whereby it would avoid issuing such securities. It is said the price of 70 was agreed upon as representing what a bond of such uncertain standing and depending for its value wholly upon Baltimore & Ohio's guaranty would probably be worth. It represents a yield of about 6½ per cent.

The Iselin & Co. side of it is that they do not regard 70 as a fair valuation of any kind of a paper bearing complete guaranty of Baltimore & Ohio. They demand that that company make good one or the other of its alternative agreements and say they are perfectly willing to accept a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton general mortgage bond so guaranteed, even if real property under it is about to be removed by foreclosure. They point to Baltimore & Ohio preferred stock, drawing 4 per cent dividends, without any maturity and selling at 73½, and assert that any Baltimore & Ohio guaranteed paper would unquestionably have a claim upon that road's earnings and assets prior to the preferred.

Another question was involved, Baltimore & Ohio directors having been advised by counsel that their power to purchase bonds of a railroad in bankruptcy, the only security of which had been or was about to be wiped out was doubtful. To this the answer of objecting bondholders is that Baltimore & Ohio directors had advice of counsel when they made the agreement in 1909, that other distinguished counsel passed upon its legality when bankers bought the bonds, and that if directors had power to make the agreement they cannot now plead lack of power to carry it out.

In its first form, the agreement between Baltimore & Ohio and the Morgan house respecting purchase of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton stock provided that the price should be fixed some time within the seven years by mutual agreement or, that failing, by arbitration. Several modifications have since been made, so that in effect it now is that Baltimore & Ohio, having acquired Pere Marquette stock formerly in the treasury of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton by having loaned the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton money on it, will pass it over in exchange for the Morgan holdings of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.

In view of the Baltimore & Ohio's attitude concerning the general mortgage bonds, it might be supposed the same legal disability would arise in connection with Baltimore & Ohio's agreement to purchase stock which has since been wiped out by foreclosure. But Pere Marquette stock to be given for it is in the same position, so that it may be supposed that one hand will still wash the other.

DECREASED CROPS BALANCED BY HIGHER PRICES

Bank's Investigation in South and West Finds Fundamental Conditions Encouraging

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United States Mortgage & Trust Company, through its agents and banks in the South and West, has been making inquiry into fundamental conditions throughout those sections. They conclude that in matter of yields, crop production is somewhat less encouraging than last year. Decrease in quantity, however, is offset to producers by higher prices. The reports on cotton in southeastern section run from 10 to 50 per cent reduction. In the Southwest conditions generally are good, with exception of corn and cotton in Oklahoma and southwestern Texas. In Pacific Northwest wheat is slightly below normal, but general conditions are favorable, as also in intermountain sections. In north central and middle West conditions are mixed, unfavorable factors in some sections more than offsetting good conditions in others. Corn prospect is fair.

The new rural credit act, the report says, is not yet fully understood, and there seems a considerable lack of interest, but it is equally apparent that the act will reduce interest rates, encouraging the small farmer, and raise price of farm lands in the newer sections. Emphasis is laid upon possible conflict with state laws.

Except in limited sections of the middle West, real estate and rentals remain quiet, but show an inclination toward improvement. Demand for mortgage funds is small, and supply large, consequently rates have a downward tendency.

Retail trade is on a fair basis, and the outlook is in every way favorable.

CONDITION OF RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following is a statement of the combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks at the close of business Aug. 18, 1916:

RESOURCES

Gold coin and ctfs in vault	$260,926,000
Gold settlement fund	110,001,000
Gold redemption fund with U S treasurer	1,991,000
Total gold reserve	372,918,000
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	16,998,000
Total reserve	389,916,000
5% redemption fund against fed res bank notes	500,000

MATURITIES

Within 10 days	$8,163,000
From 11 to 30 days	29,267,000
From 31 to 60 days	42,400,000
From 61 to 90 days	24,584,000
Over 90 days	2,480,000
Total	$103,894,000

INVESTMENTS

U S bonds	$47,029,000
One-year U S treasury notes	7,885,000
Municipal warrants	27,788,000
Total earning assets	189,506,000
Federal reserve notes, net	19,887,000
Due from fed res banks, net	21,068,000
All other resources	3,226,000
Total resources	$624,193,000

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	$55,110,000
Government deposits	49,717,000
Member bank deposits, net	505,000,000
Federal reserve notes, net	12,295,800
Fed res bank notes in circulation	1,997,000
All other liabilities	200,000
Total liabilities	$624,193,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 68.3%.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 71.4%.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities, after setting aside 40% gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on federal reserve notes in circulation, 72.1%.

Less items in transit between federal reserve banks, $21,068,000.

NEW CUBA SUGAR COMPANY FORMING

Cuban banking interests have acquired control of the Guantanamo & Western railroad, an 83-mile road in Oriente province on the eastern end of the island. A majority of the stock has been held in New York and Boston.

The transfer in control is understood to be a step incidental to the formation of another sugar company, to have a production ultimately of about 1,600,000 bags, or half as large as that of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation. The mills of the proposed new consolidation are contiguous to the railroad.

The new owners of the Guantanamo & Western propose to issue $2,000,000 bonds to refund the road's present debt, which consists of $600,000 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, $245,000 equipment trusts and $429,500 two-year notes.

The line runs from Boqueron to San Justo to La Maya, La Maya to San Luis, with branches to various sugar mills. It may later be extended to Baracoa on the northeast coast.

COTTON CLOTH IMPROVEMENT IS CONTINUED

Buyers Show Broad and Active Interest in Goods, and Prices Are Rising—Outputs Sold Far Ahead in Some Instances

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The improvement in the demand for cotton fabrics which began a week ago continues. Manufacturers in both this city and Fall River report that buyers have shown a broad, active interest, during the past week, and have placed contracts which run through this year and in some cases well into 1917. In consequence of the demand, values are rising. Goods of staple print cloth yarn construction advanced a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent last week.

New Bedford cloth mills are so well sold ahead buyers cannot place contracts which call for large deliveries before November. Most the contracts which the mills are now taking call for initial deliveries in November or December, but some do not start until the first of next January. The strengthening in the demand has been noted in all classes of goods, both plain and fancy.

The mill men maintain that the advances lately are due to the increases in production costs, but the manufacturing margin is so liberal it appears as if they represent more the strong merchandising position of the mills and the heavy volume of the demand.

Fall River print cloth mills are reported to have sold about 350,000 pieces of goods ruring the past week, this being 100,000 more than the mills' estimated production. This is the third successive week that the business booked in Fall River has gone beyond the weekly output of that city. Fall River mills are now operating on a very satisfactory profit margin, and if the demand for goods continues in its present volume for two or three weeks more the prospects are that this margin will be at least fully maintained if not further widened. Southern print cloth mills are holding for prices practically on a parity with those asked in Fall River.

The cotton yarn business also continues in a most prosperous condition. It is reported that some knitters have contracted for yarns into next summer. During the past week there has been an active demand for weaving yarns, electrical yarns and automobile tire fabric yarns. The tire fabric yarn business has grown to such proportions in this city that New Bedford mills are now using nearly 90,000 bales of Egyptian cotton a year, this being the largest consumption of Egyptian ever recorded by New Bedford mills. The mills formerly took American long staple cotton, but there was not enough native cotton to go around, and they have turned in recent years more and more to Egyptians for tire fabric yarn spinning. Yarns are very strong in price, with the tendency still upward.

The comfortable position of New Bedford mills as to the margin between production costs and selling prices is shown by the fact that the Butler mill renewed dividends last week on its common stock after passing all dividend dates for two years. The Butler was one of the mills which was hard hit by the depression in the cotton cloth business prior to the war. With the Butler back on the dividend-paying list there are only two corporations in the city that are not paying, these being the Booth and the New England Cotton Yarn Company. It is expected that the Booth will begin to distribute its earnings in the near future.

The broadening in the demand for goods and the large amount of business which the mills have consequently booked assure the continued operation of the mills at top capacity in the fall. The manufacturers are apprehensive over the railroad labor situation, for mills would be seriously affected.

NEW SHIPPING LINES ESTABLISHED

Holland is taking advantage of opportunity to develop commerce, particularly the North and South American trades and the Pacific. During 1915 many important changes took place in Dutch mercantile fleet. The Java-China-Japan line opened a new service between Java and San Francisco. Royal Dutch Steamship Company, established a service from Netherlands to the west coast of South America via Panama canal. Holland-American line established a steamship service to the west coast of South America, and Nederland Steamship Company opened a new service from New York to Dutch East Indies via Philippine Islands.

Eight new steamship companies were formed during 1915; some of their steamers have already been put into service, and others are in course of construction. Shipbuilding is active and yards are working overtime with contracts fixed at high prices up to 1918. For constructing an ordinary type of vessel of 2200 tons, for delivery in 1917, average price is about $140,000.

COASTWISE SHIPBUILDING CO.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Coastwise Shipbuilding Company, organized last May, has closed contracts for construction of ships and barges to cost about $500,000. Among the contracts is one for a number of barges for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad.

STEEL COMPANY BONDS SELLING NEAR LOW LEVEL

Several Close to Lowest Prices of This Year Notwithstanding Steady Increase in Earnings

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Steel company bonds have declined somewhat from the high levels of the year. Several are now selling nearer this year's low prices than the high, despite the fact that earnings of steel companies have continued to increase steadily and their highest level has not yet been reached.

This year's prices for steel bonds have in many instances made new high records, but in the case of United States Steel 5s this year's high price of 105½ was 2¾ points below the record of 108¼ established in 1909. Lackawanna Steel first 5s have sold up only to within 8 points of their high record of 1906. Most of the other steel bonds were not outstanding in that earlier period of lower interest rates and similar comparisons for them cannot be made.

From the record of United States Steel 5s it appears that present prosperity in the steel trade has not been reflected in the price of steel bonds as completely as on former occasions. This may have been due to foreign liquidation, or it may possibly be accounted for by the fact that they have advanced from very low prices after the outbreak of the war and profit-taking sales have been absorbed all the way up.

Below is given the present price, the high of this year, the low after the outbreak of the war, showing the amount of advance at present, and the current yields on the representative steel bonds listed on the New York stock exchange:

	Present price	High 1916	War low	Advance from low	Pres yield
Beth St 1st & ref 5s	100⅜	103⅛	81⅜	19	4.97
Illinois St deb 4½s	99¾	92¾	89	1¾	5.72
Ind St 1st 5s	102¼	103¼	97	5¼	4.87
Lack St 1st 5s	99¾	100⅜	87	12¾	5.11
Lack St cv 5s 03	97¼	65	28	5.45	
Rep I & S 1st 5s	98	99¾	90	8	5.15
U S Steel 5s	105	105½	99½	5½	*4.73

*These United States Steel 5s will all be retired through the operation of the cumulative sinking fund at 110 before maturity, and for that reason the yield on them is more than 5 per cent. On bonds that happen to be drawn for payment next May it would be as high as 9¾ per cent on the present purchase price.

UNFINISHED STEEL SCARCE AT ANY PRICE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Scarcity of unfinished steel has grown still more acute if such a thing is possible. There is no soft steel to be had, in billets, sheet bars, etc., for any delivery this year, and there are scarcely any offerings for next year's delivery. There are occasional odd lots offered, in hundreds of tons, but they mean nothing, for in a normal market there should be not tens but hundreds of thousands of tons available for delivery over five months. Market quotations are now purely nominal, at about $45 to $50, but the offering of a premium of $5 or $10 a ton would not bring out the steel.

Although steel is more or less scarce in nearly all directions, it is not universally so. All descriptions of finished steel are not as scarce as billets and sheet bars. Light gauge sheets, for instance, can readily be purchased even for quite early delivery and at low prices compared with those prevailing for unfinished steel and for majority of finished products.

Such an alignment is, of course, altogether unusual. If raw steel is scarce, all descriptions of unfinished steel should be equally scarce. Some descriptions might be abnormally scarce, through there being a shortage of rolling capacity to turn raw steel into that particular finished product, but no finished product should be more plentiful than normal.

The peculiar alignment referred to is due in large part to the extreme scarcity of labor. In many cases a mill could make more money by closing a finishing department and selling the raw steel instead, but to do so would be to lose men. Jobs would be obtained elsewhere immediately and the men could not be gotten back until the next period of depression. The loss thus involved would be much greater than the temporary profit in selling raw steel instead of finished product.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £111, off £2; futures £108 10s., off £1 10s.; electro £127, up £1 1d.; sales nil. Spot tin £169 5s., unchanged; futures £170 5s., unchanged; straits £169 15s., unchanged; sales spot tin 60, futures 90 tons. Spot lead £30, unchanged; futures £28 12s. 6d., up £2 6s.; spot spelter £55, up £1; futures spelter £49, up £1.

CANADIAN REFINANCING

LONDON, England—The treasury announces that its offer made in July to purchase at 80, plus accrued interest, Manitoba 4 per cent debentures of 1949, the 4 per cent registered stock of 1950, Saskatchewan 4 per cent bonds of 1949, and the 4 per cent registered stock of 1951, will be withdrawn Aug. 25.

SNOW'S CORN REPORT

C. W. Snow's report gives corn condition 69.4, compared with 79.1 on July 23; indicated crop 2,585,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,872,000,000 on July 25 and 3,133,000,000 bushels last year.

STOCKS HAVE A BUSY WEEK IN NEW YORK

New High Ground Established for Various Issues With Marine Securities Most Active—Boston Market Business Large

Steel common and International Mercantile Marine issues were outstanding features last week in the busiest New York market for any week since last May. Dealings in these securities amounted to 31 per cent of the week's trading. At 92½, the best figure since 1909, Steel common showed a gain of 4½ points. Marine common and preferred both established new marks for all time, the former making a net gain of 10 points for the week and the preferred 8. Copper stocks were active, Inspiration and Nevada Consolidated breaking into new 1916 ground. The rails, after displaying marked strength, became easier in latter part of week. United States Rubber made a new 1916 high. The appended table shows the high, low and last sales together with the net changes of th eleading active New York stocks for the week ended Aug. 19:

	High	Low	Last	Incr
Alaska Gold	17¼	15¼	16	*1¼
Am Beet Sugar	90⅝	86⅜	88½	½
American Can	59½	56¼	59½	2⅝
Am Car & Fy	62	59	61¼	1⅜
Am Loco	78⅞	71½	72⅛	*⅝
Am Smelters	100⅝	95⅜	98¾	2¼
Am Tel & Tel	133¼	130⅛	132½	2¼
Am Zinc	34	32	33	*1¼
Anaconda	86⅜	82¾	84¾	1⅛
Atchison	104	102⅝	103¾	¾
A, G & W I	72⅛	66	71⅛	5¼
Baldwin Loco	77½	72½	75⅞	2⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	86	86¼	¼
Bethlehem Steel	470	447	460½	25½
Butte & Superior	68¼	67	67½	*⅞
Canadian Pacific	179¾	176½	177¼	1⅜
Central Leather	57	55½	57	1¼
Chandler	107¼	103½	103½	*2½
Ches & Ohio	63⅛	61	61	..
C, M & St P	106	†94¼	†94¼	½
C, R I & P	19¼	18⅜	16⅞	*1⅜
Chino Copper	51¾	49⅜	51	¾
Chino Copper	51⅜	49¾	51	¾
Col Fuel	48½	44	48	3¼
Cons Gas	141	138	138¼	*⅞
Corn Products	15⅝	13¾	14⅝	⅝
Crucible	74⅜	69⅛	73	2⅝
Cuba Cane	58⅛	54⅜	57¼	2⅜
Cub A Sugar	250	228	250⅞	21⅞
Erie	37¾	36¼	36½	*⅜
General Electric	171½	169¼	170¾	1½
General Motors pf	121	118	120½	1⅜
Goodrich	73¾	71¾	72	..
Great Northern pf	110	117½	117½	*½
Gt Nor Ore	39⅝	35½	39¼	3¾
Inspiration	52⅝	50⅝	51⅞	⅞
Int Nickel	45	†42	†42½	*⅞
Int Paper	16⅜	15⅛	15⅛	*1⅝
do pref	73⅝	70⅞	73	*1
Int Mer Mar	38⅝	26	37	10
do pref	103⅞	90¼	100	8
Kennecott Cop	50⅛	48⅝	49	⅛
Lehigh Valley	79⅝	78¼	79	¼
Lack Steel	76	70¾	75½	4½
Maxwell	85⅞	80½	83⅝	2
Mex Pet	102⅞	97	100¼	2½
Miami	35	34⅜	34⅞	*⅛
Nevada	18½	18	18½	⅜
N Y Air Brake	130½	124	130⅜	⅞
N Y Central	105½	103½	103½	*⅞
Nor & West	131½	129	129	*⅜
Nor Pacific	112	110⅞	111	*¼
Pennsylvania	56¼	55⅜	55⅞	⅛
Press Steel	†53¼	50½	†52⅜	2½
Ray Cons	25¼	24¼	24⅜	⅛
Reading	106¾	101¼	103⅞	2
Rep I & Steel	52	47¼	51	3¾
So Pacific	99	97⅝	98½	⅜
So Railway	24¼	22¾	23¼	*¾
Studebaker	132⅜	127⅝	131½	3
Tenn Copper	26	25	25½	*⅛
Union Pacific	141¼	138½	139¼	⅛
United Fruit	168½	159⅝	166¼	5⅝
U S Rubber	59⅝	55	58½	3¼
U S Steel	92½	87¾	91¼	3⅝
Utah Copper	82¾	80¼	82	1⅝
Westinghouse	60¼	58	59¼	1
Willys-Overland	57¼	53½	55⅞	1¾

*Decrease. †Ex-dividend.

A substantial increase in volume of business and a marking up of values characterized the Boston market last week. Atlantic Gulf issues were prominent at new high records, the common shares contributing more than 20 per cent of the total trading. American Telephone sold at 133¼, the highest since 1913, and Swift & Co. stock sold Friday at 144½, the top price in 14 years. Copper shares strengthened materially during the week, reflecting the hardening in the price of the metal to above 27 cents. Pond Creek became quite active, advancing to a new 1916 high. United Fruit was in good demand, especially in Wall street, advancing to within a fraction of the year's highest.

	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Alaska	17½	15½	16	*1¼
Am T & T	133¼	130	132	1⅞
Am Zinc	33⅜	32¼	32¾	*⅜
do pref	65⅛	64⅛	64½	*¼
Ariz Com	9¼	9⅛	9¼	⅛
Atl G & W I	72¼	65	71¼	5½
do pref	65½	63	65½	2⅜
Butte & Sup	68⅛	67¼	67½	*1¼
Cal & Ariz	72	70½	71½	½
Copper Range	64	61	63½	2
East Butte	13⅜	13	13	¼
Granby	88	86	88	2
Isle Royale	29½	27½	29	½
Lake	14½	12⅜	12¼	..
Mass Cons	13¼	12	12¼	¼
Mohawk	92⅜	89¼	90	½
North Butte	23½	22	23¼	1
Old Domin	70	67	68¾	½
Pond Creek	16½	14½	15	1
†St M M Ld	76⅜	72½	75	2
Superior & Boston	4¼	3⅞	4	..
Swift & Co	144½	139	144¼	4¼
Torrington	51	47½	51	3½
United Fruit	168⅝	159⅜	166	6
United Shoe	53	51	51¼	¼
U S Smelt	72⅛	70⅜	70½	*½
Utah Apex	4	3⅛	4	⅛
Utah Metals	8½	8¼	8	*¼
Ventura	8	7½	7⅞	..
Winona	*6¼	5	5⅝	⅜

*Decrease. †Ex-dividend.

AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH

CLEVELAND, O.—At American Multigraph annual meeting stockholders were informed the company earned 35 per cent on common stock for fiscal year ended June 30. Approximately half of this, according to President Osborn, came from routine business and half from war business. Earnings for first six months of calendar year ran at a rate nearer 50 per cent.

ROCK ISLAND ROAD IS MAKING GOOD RECOVERY

Company's Earnings for Year Ended June Shows Substantial Gains—New High Level in Gross Revenue—Reorganization Plans Are Progressing Well

The recent advance in Rock Island road's stock is considered significant, in view of the conference of the various interests concerned in the reorganization. It was believed that progress was made at this meeting toward an agreement on the details of the reorganization plan and also that the figures for the year were regarded as very favorable. The surplus for the year ended in June was $2,927,639 as compared with a deficit for the previous year of $734,676, making a gain for the net income of $3,662,336. The surplus for the year just closed was equal to about 4 per cent on the present stock, which is regarded as a splendid showing under the circumstances.

There was an increase in the gross revenue for the year of $4,399,077, which brought it up to above $75,000,000 for the first time in the history of the system. Some good work was done by the operating force along the lines proposed by Expert Kendrick, with the result that expenses were increased only $1,415,606, leaving a gain in the net revenue of $2,983,471. The detailed figures of operating expenses show, furthermore, that the saving was entirely in the transportation expenses and that a larger amount was spent for both maintenance of road and equipment than in the previous year. In other words larger expenditures on the property charged to operating expenses were offset to a certain extent by an actual decrease in the transportation expenses, notwithstanding the heavier tonnage handled.

The best results appear to have been secured in holding down the train mileage, as the freight train mileage increased very slightly for the year, notwithstanding the larger tonnage carried, and passenger train mileage actually decreased. Taking the preliminary statement as a whole, it is a highly encouraging showing for the stockholders, indicating not only that the earnings are giving substantial value to the stock, but also, that the management of the road at present is getting far better results out of the business handled. There are further opportunities for savings in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Kendrick. Because of this and the fact that earnings were equal to 4 per cent on the stock last year stockholders should be encouraged to take part in the reorganization of the company and retain their interest until the larger values expected are developed. Certainly if the plan of reorganization provides, as proposed, for stockholders subscribing to a 7 per cent preferred stock to provide funds for paying off the floating debt and placing working capital in the treasury, stockholders will get a preferred stock that seems certain of dividends on the basis of last year's earnings.

The following is a statement of the earnings for June and for the fiscal year, with some of the statistics of operation:

June—	1916	Increase
Opening revenue	$6,223,819	$344,244
Operating expenses	4,524,850	238,673
Net revenue	1,699,068	325,571
Railroad tax accruals & uncollectable income	226,242	*93,060
Total railway income	1,472,826	418,631
Non-operating income	148,628	86,793
Gross income	1,621,454	505,424
Deduction from income	1,268,701	*48,069
Balance income	352,753	553,493
Twelve months—		
Average miles operating	8,024	*306
Operating revenue	$75,346,967	$4,399,077
Operating expenses	54,937,221	1,415,606
Net operating revenue	20,409,745	2,983,471
Tax accruals & uncol inc	3,598,578	212,198
Gross income	18,209,965	2,802,154
Fixed charges	15,282,305	*2,802,154
Net income	2,927,659	3,662,33

*Decrease.

GRAIN TRADE HAMPERED BY LABOR PROBLEM

CLEVELAND, O.—The threatened railroad strike causes great uncertainty as to the filling of future grain contracts, and, as a result, trade in all kinds of grain is greatly hampered.

The wheat market is very active, with a wide range in fluctuation. Advocates of excessive losses to the spring wheat crop are still persistent and vehement in their claims, and it looks as though there was some basis for their position, but at that the new crop added to what is carried over of the old makes a fair total, so that from present level of quotations the extreme advances that some anticipate may not be seen.

Whether is still the important factor in the corn trade. Most of the producing area, with the exception of Kansas and Oklahoma, have had fairly generous rains, and parts of the two states named have had some relief. There is wide divergence in opinions as to how much damage the heat and drouth caused before help came, but it seems reasonably certain now that a large portion will be spotted, with some localities showing rather liberal yields, if frosts are delayed long enough, but others will be cut pretty short. The total will be somewhat below that of the past two or three years.

Oats are more steady, with offerings from first hands generally moderate as to quantity. Export inquiry excellent, with reported large bookings. Domestic demand dull. It is now certain that the bulk of the crop will run light in weight as compared with last year. Some stained oats are beginning to come in from the districts that have been visited by recent rains.

FINANCIAL NOTES

During 12 months ended June 30, 77,496 motor vehicles valued at $97,464,881 were exported from United States. This compares with 37,876 valued at $60,254,635 in 1915 and 20,090 valued at $26,574,574 in 1914.

States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho will have 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to move to Atlantic seaboard in next six months and practically no cars in sight to move them, according to railroad officials in that district.

Paris cable says finance minister has sanctioned higher scale of stock brokers' commissions, owing to fact volume of trading is light in comparison with what it was before the war. Suez canal shares are quoted £8000, against £4000 last April.

Experts in government bonds expressed the opinion that an offering made at this time would probably assume the form of Panama canal 3 per cent 50-year bonds. The authorized issue of these securities is $375,200,980, and only $134,631,980 have been issued, making available an issue of $240,631,000. The Panama 3 per cent bonds, due 1961, are now selling at 101½.

International Institute of Agriculture at Rome says with harvesting virtually completed in most European countries, indications are world's wheat supply for 1916 will be almost 25 per cent less than last year. Barley crop for world is estimated at 20 per cent less than last year, although 5 per cent above the average. Total yield of oats is forecast at 22 per cent less than in 1915, but 15 per cent above the average.

DESTINATION OF NEW YORK EXPORT COMMERCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of the $87,548,871 exports from New York for week ended Aug. 12 exports to Great Britain alone, according to compilations by National City Bank, were $24,921,940, compared with $9,639,692 in corresponding week in 1915, and $2,450,799 in corresponding week of 1914. To France the total was $29,405,203 against $6,029,962 in similar week of year preceding. To Russia in Europe total was $9,786,396 compared with less than $5,000,000 in similar week of 1915, and less than $400,000 in 1914, in corresponding week. To Italy total was $4,528,093 against $1,323,406 in 1915, and less than $500,000 in 1914. Exports to Netherlands were for the last week $1,142,410, against about $400,796 in corresponding week of 1915 and $802,687 in corresponding week of 1914.

The total value of exports to South America as a whole for the week was $5,048,542, against $2,700,000 in same week of 1915, and $805,000 in corresponding week of 1914. This increase is especially notable in movements to Argentina and Peru, week's shipments to Argentina being $3,128,383, against $967,631 in same week of 1915 and $343,114 in corresponding week of 1914; while to Peru total for the week is put at $233,212, against $86,345 in same week of the year previous, and $18,462 in same week of 1914. Exports to Mexico showed a slight increase over 1915 total for the week of Aug. 12, 1916, being put at $456,635, compared with slightly less than $230,000 in 1915.

The following table gives exports to the nine principal countries:

	1916	1915
United Kingdom	$24,921,940	$9,639,692
France	29,405,203	6,029,962
Cuba	2,132,735	831,093
Italy	4,528003	1,323,406
Russia	9,786,396	4,316,218
Netherlands	1,142,410	400,796
Argentina	3,128,383	976,632
China	613,558	398,447
Peru	233,212	86,345

These countries accounted for 87 per cent of New York's exports in the week ended Aug. 12, 1916.

FRENCH BUYING RAILS AND CARS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Petrus Chambois, French railroad magnate, is here to spend $3,290,000 for railroad equipment. He is president of the Northern France railroad system and is interested in several other smaller roads in France. M. Chambois visited industrial companies in the Pittsburgh district and said he encountered no little difficulty in getting manufacturers to give even approximately definite dates for deliveries.

"I find," he continued, "that your mills and factories are filled to more than capacity with orders. I have offered bonuses in many instances to manufacturers for deliveries of steel cars for certain dates, but they could make no definite promises. I expect to place the orders soon. I am buying rails also, but experience less difficulty arranging for their delivery."

Mr. Chambois said industrial men of France believe the war's end is near, and added: "We must prepare to care for the transportation demands that will be made upon us when the situation becomes normal again."

GEN. GONZALES ISSUES A LAND REFORM DECREE

Establishment Ordered of an Agrarian Commission in State of Morelos to Consist of Five Members

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MEXICO, D. F.—From the time of the entry of Francisco I. Madero into the city of Mexico in 1911, one of the most perplexing problems of each successful government has been that of the domination of the states of Morelos and Guerrero, which have been held almost constantly in the control of Zapata. One general after another was provided with an army of good proportions with orders to bring the troublesome bandit into subjection, but their efforts proved failures. While it was surmized that there may have been behind some of these attempts a lack of desire on the part of some one really to make a good job of it, the public has always been led to suppose that the work would soon be accomplished.

For more than six months after the Constitutionalists took possession of the city for the last time, Zapata's forces were continually menacing even the near suburbs, and all wondered why a strong effort was not made to drive them back, unless it was true that the task was too great for the forces in possession of the city.

When, last spring, Gen. Pablo Gonzales was appointed to the chief command of the states of the south and charged with the work of bringing them into line, all wondered if he would not have the same experience as his predecessor had and return humiliated. To their great surprise, his advance into the strongholds of the rebel chief was rapid and without a single serious reverse, until the larger towns and all of the valley country were in the apparently peaceful possession of his forces, and those of the bandit broken into small bands and driven into the almost inaccessible mountains.

A recent decree issued by General Gonzales for the establishment of an agrarian commission for the state of Morelos indicates his desire for the public good, by the promptness with which he puts into practical use, so far as he is able, the reform pledges of the revolution. The decree reads in part as follows:

"Considering, that in order to comply with articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Veracruz decree of Jan. 6 of last year, it is made indispensable to establish a local agrarian commission in the state of Morelos, also private executive commissions, with residences at the heads of the districts, that each and all in accord with the national commission may proceed to impart justice to the inhabitants of the state who have so severely suffered by reason of the revolution.

"Considering, that in the state of Morelos this problem is of first importance because the lands, waters and forests are in the hands of a few exploiters who are not interested in the good of the people, and that the government is obliged to render assistance in that which is just, therefore I have thought fit to decree the following:

"Article I.—There shall be created in the state of Morelos a local agrarian commission with residence in the city of Guernavaca, composed of five persons whose duties are outlined in a decree issued in Veracruz on Jan. 6, 1915, by the first chief, which enumerates the respective laws dictated at his convenience, by the secretary of Fomento:

"Article II.—There shall be created a private executive commission at the head of each district, composed of three persons each, whose duties are shown by the anterior laws:

"Article III.—The executive commission shall be subordinate to the local commission established in Guernavaca, and it in turn to the national agrarian commission."

General Gonzales is regarded today as the most dependable leader the revolution has produced, and some are beginning to express the hope that in him may be met the greatest need of Mexico today, that of a real patriot leader who will put into effect the reforms which have not up to this time passed beyond proclamation.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND ON DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Consistent decreases, during the last two months, in both supply of and demand for help in the public employment offices of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent below the high tide in May, and indicating a certain desirable stabilizing of employment, are reported by the public employment bureau here.

There seems to be no end of calls for skilled machinists, automobile mechanics and cabinet makers. The services of clerks and shippers in wholesale houses who were unemployed consequent upon the war and who even as late as this spring applied in large numbers for work are now in heavy demand.

The bureau recently has had applications from an expert asphalt paver and water-proofer, a production manager with special knowledge of chemical manufactures, a coal miner superintendent, a master blaster, a Russian correspondent and a specialist on Latin-American law.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William M. Calder, who is a candidate for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket in the coming New York state primaries, and will have the Hon. Robert Bacon as a rival, is a resident of Brooklyn. His education was gained in the public schools and at Cooper Institute, New York city. His vocation is that of a builder or contractor, a business that won him the post of building commissioner in Brooklyn. From 1905 to 1915 he represented the sixth district in Congress. For some time he has been quietly working up support for his candidacy as senator, and without any opposition. Now he has the rivalry of Mr. Bacon, who is backed by Mr. Root, Mr. Roosevelt and other of the political leaders prominent in the campaign of "preparedness."

John Washington Hoffman, recently elected president of Ohio Wesleyan University, is a native of Noblesville, Pa., who graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1892. He then studied for the ministry at Yale and at Princeton. He has had pastorates at New Cumberland, W. Va.; Sheridan, Pittsburgh and Crafton, Pa., and Duluth, Minn. It was from the latter post that he was called to take up the task of administrator of the Methodist College.

Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, who acted as spokesman for the railway presidents in the conference at the White House, is a Missourian who called Kansas City his home when he was a boy. He came East to get his education, graduated at Williams College and studied at the Harvard law school. Then Kansas City claimed him as a lawyer, and in the course of time—1907—he became an attorney for the C., B. & Q. Three years passed and he was made special assistant to the president. Two years of this service followed and then he was made a vice-president. In August, 1914, he was elected president. That is, in seven years, by way of the law and his administrative aptitude he had won the chief office of a road that has few peers for efficient, honest and profitable management. His executive duties have led Mr. Holden to take up residence in Chicago.

Walter Albert Jessup, the new president of the University of Iowa, a native of Indiana, was educated at Earlham College, the Quaker institution of learning. After a successful career as superintendent of schools in several Indiana communities he was called to the post of dean of the school of education in the University of Indiana, and there remained for three years. In 1913 the University of Iowa induced him to take the same position with it, and now he has been made president. The point of which is that a student of pedagogics and the theory of education has been steadily promoted to higher posts where he can practice his theories. Professor Jessup is a member of the leading educational societies of the country, and has been a writer of books dealing with problems of educational administration.

Sir Thomas Price, K. C. M. G., who retired recently from the South African railway board, has had a long and varied experience in connection with the railways of South Africa. Educated at a private school at Ballarat, Victoria, and at the Normal College, Swansea, South Wales, he was early trained for railway service. He filled various positions on the Great Western Railway in England until 1880, and in that year entered the service of the Cape government as district traffic superintendent at Grahamstown. During the next 12 years he held several positions increasing in importance, and in 1902 was appointed general manager of the Central South African Railways and a railway commissioner. Sir Thomas is a justice of the peace of Cape Colony and the Transvaal and a member of the Geographical Society of Lisbon.

LEGISLATURE OF MISSOURI WILL BE DRY, IS CLAIM

Anti-Saloon League Reported Confident, Basing Their Hopes on the Recent Primary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Missouri Anti-Saloon League has announced that it is sure of a "dry" Legislature, no matter how the election goes this fall. Returns on the recent primary indicate that a large majority of the nominees on both tickets are opposed to any legislation favorable to the liquor interests, they say. The House has been dry for several sessions, but the Senate has been the buffer for the liquor men. Now, however, the officials of the league assert, they have not only increased their dry lead in the House, but have gained control of the Senate as well.

The league failed to nominate either candidate it indorsed for Governor, but its officials feel well satisfied with the results as they are. The only drawback to their plans through the nomination of men not in sympathy with the prohibition movement for Governor is that they may fail in their efforts to put through the state-wide prohibition bill with what is known as the "peace, health and safety" clause, which would operate to prevent a referendum vote on the measure.

The official count of the ballots cast at the primaries Aug. 1 confirmed the nomination of Judge Henry Lamm of Sedalia as the Republican candidate for Governor over John E. Swanger. The race will be between him and Frederick D. Gardner of St. Louis, the Democratic nominee.

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NON-PARTISANSHIP IS URGED UPON THE SUFFRAGISTS

Secretary Daniels Says Neither Republicans Nor Democrats Could "Deliver" Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels, in a talk with Mrs. Frank M. Rossing, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and chairman of the congressional committee, made a plea on Saturday to the suffragists not to align themselves with either party. He said neither the Republican nor the Democratic party can "deliver" the national suffrage amendment. He urged that the association maintain its present non-partisan attitude.

Neither party, Mr. Daniels said, could count upon a two thirds majority in either House of Congress, and surely not in both houses following the November elections.

Consequently, he said, if the suffragists should work for one party and against the other, they would find themselves at the next session with the bitter opposition of the party against which they had worked.

"I told Secretary Daniels," Mrs. Rossing said after the conference, "that while I could not speak for the national association, I would, at its convention in Atlantic City, Sept. 6, advise the delegates to maintain their present non-partisan attitude.

"Mrs. Catt, our president, after talking with President Wilson two weeks ago, also said she would urge the association against entering partisan politics.

"Mr. Daniels pointed out that violent partisan activity now might arouse partisan opposition which would rise to plague us in the states when we come to getting the federal amendment submitted by Congress. Partisanship now might cause its defeat in several essential states.

"The net result of taking a partisan stand, he concluded, would most likely be to delay women getting the ballot for years."

EXEMPT PROPERTY IMPEDES CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Cities in Minnesota face a hard problem in making many improvements because too great an amount of property within their limits is exempt from taxation from one cause or another, the city board of equalization says in its report to the council. The board estimates that $100,000,000 worth of property is exempt in Minneapolis, and the same comparative condition obtains in St. Paul and Duluth. Property of churches, schools, and city owned real estate pays no taxes, and because the state levies a gross earnings tax against the railroad, these corporations cannot be assessed for special improvements abutting their property. The board of equalization urges a change in the state law to permit the city to receive from the proceeds of the railroads gross earnings tax amounts sufficient to pay for special improvements abutting railroad property.

NEBRASKA ASKS MAIL VOTE FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Atty.-Gen. Willis E. Reed of Nebraska has written to members of the Nebraska delegation in Congress, asking them to work for passage of an act which will enable state militiamen, who are now in federal service on the Mexican border, to vote at the November election. The Nebraska constitution gives the state Legislature the right to authorize its militiamen in federal service to vote, but there will be no session of the Legislature before the fall election.

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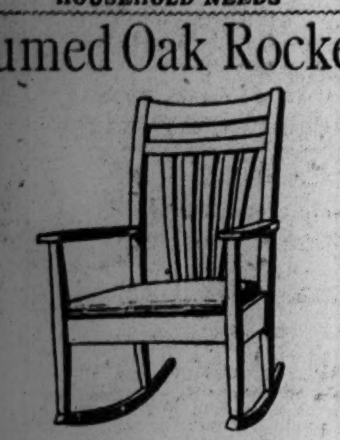

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The entire satisfaction of our patrons is our aim.

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For Every Member of the Family
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Ten types, moderately priced.
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CHARLES F. PATRICK, Pres. and Mgr. Pianos, Victrolas, Musical Instruments of all kinds. Sheet Music and Sewing Machines.
Special attention given to Piano and Sewing Machine Rentals.

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$15 to $35 Suits, including Hart Schaffner & Marx. Also $3 "Hill-top" and $4 and $5 Stetson Hats.
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For the Best of Everything to Eat
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $165,000.
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WE HAVE WHITTALL'S LINE OF
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A Full Line of
Furniture and House Furnishings
See our new Reading Table.
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We Rent and Exchange Furniture and Desks. 334 Pine Ave.

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Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats
Poultry of All Kinds
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Cleaning and Pressing of all kinds. Goods called for and delivered.

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Let Us Furnish Your Home

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QUALITY
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"The Shopping Center of Dallas"
Quality Goods—Perfected Service
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Our Mail Order Department will carefully look after the wants of out-of-town people. We prepay charges on all orders, except those for extra heavy merchandise. Sample orders promptly filled.

SANGER BROTHERS
Largest Retail Dry Goods House in the South
Everything for personal wear of man, woman, child. House furnishings, furniture, rugs, draperies. Prices that tell on goods that sell.

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The House of Quality
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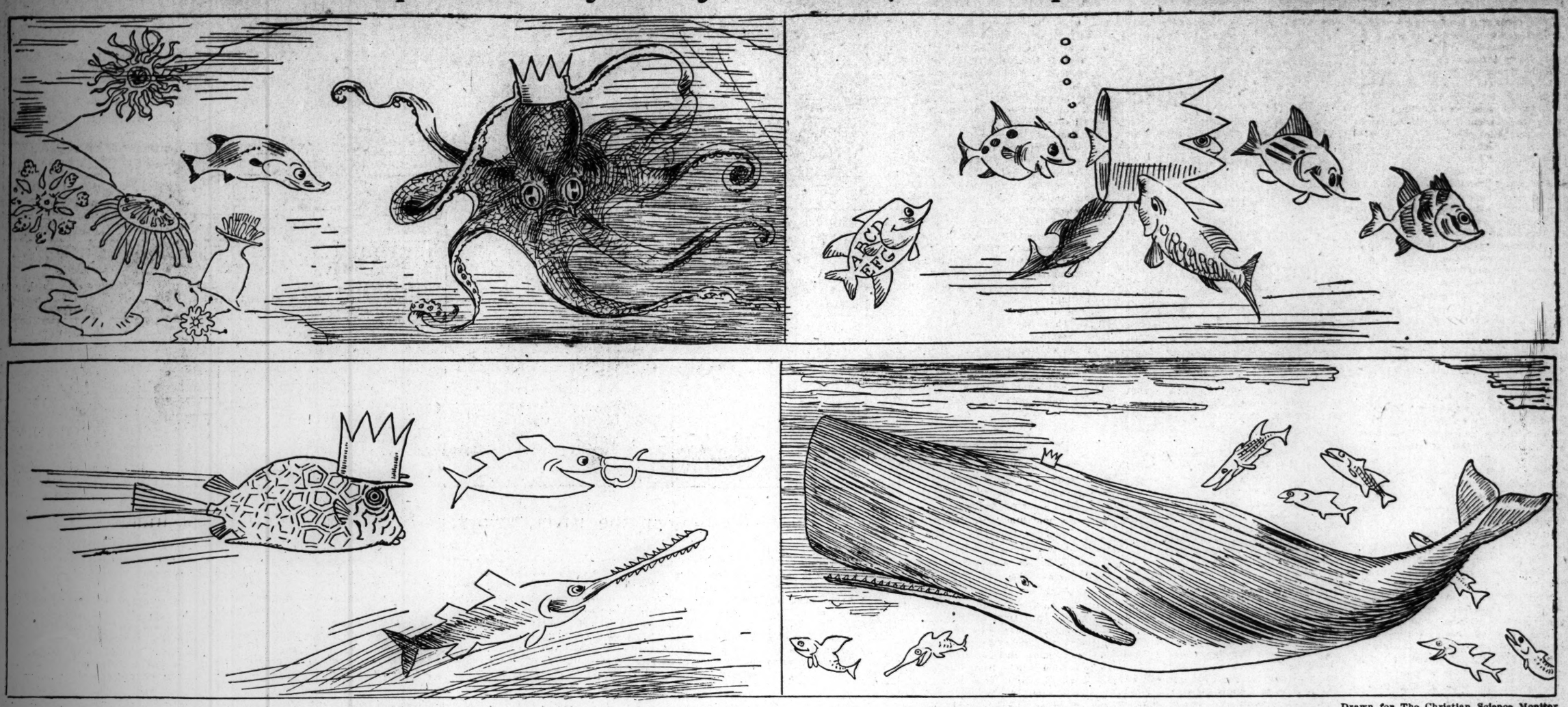
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Crown, Now Deep Sea Mystery, Passes to Cape Verde Island Whale



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The strangest adventure which had yet befallen Mr. Lion's crown was now about to take place. The tide rolled in and rolled out again, taking back and forth with it the crown, which lodged in a bit of a cavern where grew the sea anemones. (Here is another fanciful sea name, for sea anemones are not anemones, not plants at all, but animals.) The sea anemones might have had the crown, but these creatures are naturally so beautiful in color and design that no crown, however blazingly wrought with jewels, could do anything but obscure the beauty which the sea has given them. So the crown rolled about unnoticed until Mr. Octopus came along, looking for anything loose. With his big round eyes he saw the crown, placed it on his big round head, which is also his big round body, and went scurrying off on his eight long legs, called tentacles.

By and by Mr. Octopus met a school of frolicsome little fish and he lent the crown to them to play with; they played endless games of tag, now and then swimming through the crown. There was the little trigger fish, the little jigger fish and the little bigger fish, and the alphabet fish which has its letters on its sides. ("There ain't no sech animal," but there might as well be, for there are queerer ones in the sea.)

Next there came along a cow fish, who bore the crown off on his two little horns. The cow fish is so fond of pentagons that he has both his sides laid off in pentagonal design. Presently the cow fish challenged the sawfish and the swordfish to a race, which was won by the swordfish, as you can see in the third picture. ("There ain't no sech sword on the swordfish, either.")

At last there was a great commotion in the water; somebody was coming and all the little fish huddled together, well off the main highway of the sea. They didn't want to be run over—especially not just then, when they had such a wonderful shiny plaything. Then they heard a great spouting and a puffing and a swishing aside of the water, and everybody looked at his neighbor and said: "It must be Mr. Sperm Whale; it sounds like his voice." And, sure enough, it was Mr. Sperm Whale, who was traveling from his home in the far-away Cape Verde islands 'way to the Indian ocean. It was seldom that he passed this way.

Mr. Sperm Whale, as you can see, is a toothed whale, not a strainer whale who has his great mouth filled with "whalebone" fibers through which he sieves out the little delicacies which he likes best. Mr. Sperm Whale's head is about one third of his body, and his tail is set crossways. He has no fins, but he has flippers, which are where other people's front legs are. In fact, the whale is a mammal, the same as a cow or a sheep, except that this mammal took to living in the water and liked it so much that he grew to resemble a fish more than any mammal. But this needn't keep you out of the water during your vacation, for it took thousands of years to perfect this transformation of the whale and your vacation won't last that long.

However, as I was saying, the presence of a Cape Verde sperm whale is rare off the coast of Africa, so the little fish and the octopus and the sea anemones and the rest all agreed to observe the occasion by presenting their visitor with the crown. And that's why he is wearing it in the last picture.

Prince Henry the Navigator

Although we do not now look upon the Portuguese as one of the leading nations of Europe, they were a very important people in the fifteenth century, and especially so in and matters relating to the sea. In fact, the Portuguese may be looked upon as the successors of the Vikings, as they were the first people since the Northmen to undertake sea voyages on a grand scale.

It required a bold mariner with a stout heart to make an ocean voyage in those days. The ships which the Portuguese and Spaniards were using were not so swift nor so seaworthy as the little boats which the Northmen had used five hundred years before. The sailors' instruments were also crude. The mariner's compass was in use and the astrolabe, a new instrument for finding the latitude of a ship at sea, had been invented. But, in general, it may be said that the equipment of the navigator was not very good. It is certain that a sea captain of today would shudder if asked to venture upon the ocean under such conditions.

And yet the lack of good instruments and stanch ships was not the only thing that kept men off the sea. The Atlantic ocean had a bad reputation. It was called the "Sea of Darkness," and many shrank from it. . . . Men did not really know very much about the ocean, but they imagined a great many dreadful things. They knew that the weather became warmer as they went towards the south, and so they came to the conclusion that the water must be boiling under the equator. The heat of this "fiery zone," as it was called, would melt the pitch from the crevices of their ships and send them to the bottom. They also feared the sea-worm, or borer, which "could eat through the strongest oaks," . . . The more remote parts of the ocean were supposed to be inhabited by terrific monsters known as gorgons and chimeras. An old picture, write Woodburn and Moran in their "Introduction to American History," represents one of these monsters gliding up the side of the ship and grabbing one of the sailors from the rigging. Then, again, ships sailing out of port seemed to do down hill, as the tops of the masts were the last to disappear. Upon noting this fact, some asked, "How will it be possible for these ships to make their way up the hill again when they wish to return to port?"

When we consider all these queer beliefs and strange notions, is it to be wondered at that the men of the middle ages did not care to sail far out of sight of land upon the Atlantic?

There were some men, however, in those days who could not be held back by frail ships, crude instruments, or sea monsters. These men were the bold Portuguese sailors of the fifteenth century, under their splendid leader and teacher, Prince Henry the Navigator.

Prince Henry is one of the great characters of the period and has a wonderfully interesting story. He was one of the younger sons of a good King of Portugal and was born in 1394. At the age of twenty-one, he went with the Portuguese army to fight against the Moors in Morocco. While there he heard a great deal about the land and the productions of the East, as well as about the eastern trade. He came to the conclusion that a sea route would be of great importance to Portugal and, in fact, to all of Europe. In addition to the commercial benefits derived, he hoped to build up a great Portuguese empire in the East and to convert millions of people to the Christian faith.

When he returned from Morocco, he was offered several important military positions, but he declined them all, in order to devote himself to his great project. In order that he might not be disturbed, he left the royal court and the society of Lisbon and sought the seclusion of a lonely promontory on the southern coast of Portugal. Here on the promontory of Sagres, a "lonely and barren rock, jutting out into the ocean," he gave himself over to the study of his great problem. In this lonely spot, thought at one time to be the westernmost limit of the habitable world, Prince Henry built an astronomical observatory and founded a school for the instruction of navigators and geographers. His own study room was in a high tower where he pored over his problems in astromony and navigation far into the night. Sailors coming into port often saw the faint light streaming from his little window. His motto was, "Desire to do well," and he seemed to live up to it admirably. In addition to being an enthusiastic student, Prince Henry had money enough to enable him to carry on his work. The central idea of his plan was to find a route to India by sailing around the continent of Asia.

And so it was partly because of Prince Henry's knowledge and courage and money that many and important routes and lands were discovered, though these did not always prove to be just where the Prince had expected.

The Word "Let"

All players of tennis know that when, in serving, a ball is caught by the net, the proper thing is to call out, "Let," and then to serve again; but perhaps not all players realize just what this word means. The word originally meant "to hinder," and, when modern tennis players speak it, they are giving it its original and true meaning.

The "Love Apple"

Until less than one hundred years ago the tomato was called a "love apple" and was thought not to be good to eat. It was then very small, and people thought highly of it as an ornament in their gardens.

Cooperation Governs Work of Camp Fire Girls

A 14-year-old schoolboy of Malden, Mass., who is already a reporter on a local paper, has written the following account of a typical girls' Camp Fire camp, that established at a place near Plymouth, Mass.:

"Among the different groups of Camp Fire Girls in Malden is that of the Wennypoyken Council, located in the Center M. E. church, which appreciates the values of camp life so much that this year they have opened a camp at Manomet, a village eight miles south of Plymouth, where they are able to practice the aims of the Camp Fire in true style.

"The camp is situated on a beautiful spot among the pines, only a short walk from both the ocean, where a long stretch of sand slopes gradually into the water, and a fresh pond where equally advantageous facilities are to be found for both fresh-water boating and bathing. The camp was built this last spring by members of the Boy Scouts in the church, who erected the cook house, the mess tent, and six sleeping tents, besides clearing a space for playing basket and volley ball.

"As far as it is possible, the camp is run by the campers themselves, only the necessary supervision being exercised over them. Each girl is placed on some committee and has a certain responsibility each day. It may be to gather wood for the kitchen fire, to carry water, to wash dishes or to run errands. Each girl has a specific duty to perform. A representative governing body, composed of the camp superintendent, the matron, the tent leaders and one representative from each tent, meets nightly and arranges for the next day's program and also attends to all matters of discipline for which need arises in the camp. If one should fail to perform her assigned task or should disobey the ruling of a camp leader, a "black mark" would be given to the offending party—a mark which must be cancelled by performing certain extra work. The punishment always is inflicted with due consideration to the enormity of the offense and, if the accused wishes to appeal from the judgment pronounced, through her tent representative, the case is considered a second time.

"Each morning, after the camp duties have been performed, all gather together for an hour of instruction on some topic of general interest given by an authority on that subject. A partial list of the subjects discussed includes hiking, basketry, and the study of the wild animals, the birds, the flowers and the trees.

"Two evenings each week all gather around a camp fire and exchange jokes and sing songs. Usually the members of a tent present a "stunt." A minstrel show, which was presented recently, showed the originality and the ability of the girls in an admirable manner.

"The camp provides opportunity for recreation, individual responsibility among the girls, and makes for the building of character."

That Great Grand Day

I like to take the grown-up broom
And clean spick-span our dining room.
No dirt can hide behind the door
When mother lets me sweep the floor.

With rolled-up sleeves and dusting cap,
I rush downstairs tap-tap-a-tap,
Forgetting dolls and Teddy bears,
When mother lets me dust the chairs.

The sheets I fix exactly right,
And shake the pillows soft and light.
I smooth and smooth the nice, white spread
When mother lets me make the bed.

Dear me! just think! I'm only eight,
I don't know how I'll ever wait
Until that great, grand day—O my!
When mother lets me bake a pie!

—Anne Porter Johnson in Picture Story Paper.

Arithmetic

Too many centuries ago for us to estimate, people first felt the need for counting and measuring. Savages counted on their fingers, as the most convenient tools, and, having 10 fingers, they counted other things by tens. Hence the decimal system, which counts by tens. It is said that a few nations count by twenties, because their ancestors were accustomed to count on both their fingers and toes. The first man who ever reduced mathematics to book form was Euclid, who lived about 300 years before the Christian era and founded a school of mathematics at Alexandria. These books which Euclid wrote are still studied today, as you know.

Gutta-Percha

Gutta-percha is really "gum of the pertza tree," a tree which grows in the Malay country. Natives tap the trees by boring a hole, putting in a spout and letting the sap run out; sometimes the juice is scraped from underneath the bark, which has been stripped off the tree. This juice, when it has hardened, is made into lumps and sold as gutta-percha. As we know, it is hard when cold and soft when heated by the dentist.

The Persian Costume

If the costume of a well-to-do Persian is really Persian, and not mixed with European, it is both picturesque and becoming. It consists of loose white pantaloons and a short shirt without a collar, buttoned on one side, over which is worn an outer garment. The brimless hat, or kollah, which is made of lambskin, is donned in the morning and worn all through the day.

An Immense Buddha

The bronze Buddha of Yokohama, the picture of which is so familiar, is commonly thought to be the largest statue of that god in the world; but there is one in Burma that exceeds it in at least one dimension and gives an impression of far greater size.

When the English were building the railway from Rangoon to Mandalay in 1881, they searched the vicinity of Pegu for stone with which to make the embankment through the great swamps, says the Youths Companion. In the whole area there was only one elevation of any importance; the engineers thought that this hill might provide the necessary material; so they dug into its base and were surprised to find some artistic brickwork. On clearing away the earth farther they found an enormous stone statue that represented Buddha in a reclining position. The statue is about 190 feet long, and, including the brick base, it is more than 40 feet high. The Yokohama Buddha is 55 feet high and 110 feet in circumference. Although the Burmese statue is not so artistic as the Japanese, it is a wonderful piece of work.

Not the least remarkable about it is the way in which so huge a monument had disappeared absolutely from Burmese history and legend. The news of the discovery at once brought numberless Buddhists to the place, who gilded and decorated the gigantic image as a work of devotion. The soles of its huge feet were ornamented at great cost with an elaborate glass mosaic, and each toe was embellished with a separate decoration.

Why Does a Train Tip on a Curve?

Because, if it did not tip, it would run right over the rails and go straight ahead. It is one of the great laws that every moving thing will keep on moving straight ahead in one direction until some other force changes that direction. So, when a train gets to moving, it wants to keep on going straight ahead, and the faster it is going the harder it is to change its direction. That is why trains and trolleys always go more slowly around a curve, writes Marian E. Bailey, in "Boys' and Girls' Ask-at-Home Questions." Now, when people want a train to go around a curve, and the force with which the train is moving makes the train want to go straight ahead, then they have to find another force which will partly change the straight-ahead force. So they raise the outside rail on a curve, and tip the train a little. That makes the force of gravity, which pulls everything toward the earth, "counteract," or work against, the straight-ahead force. The tipping of the train toward the inside of the curve keeps it from running over the rails and going straight ahead, and the force with which the train is moving forward keeps it from tipping too far.

The Dreadful and Never-Imagined Adventure of the Windmills

The first day that Don Quixote and his squire, Sancho Panza, sallied forth to seek adventure, they traveled almost all day without encountering anything worthy the recital, which made Don Quixote fret with anger. For he desired to encounter presently some one upon whom he might make trial of his invincible strength. Riding thus, toward evening they discovered some 30 or 40 windmills, that were in a field. And as soon as Don Quixote espied them he said to his squire:

"Fortune doth address our affairs better than we ourselves could desire. For behold there, friend Sancho Panza, how there appear 30 or 40 monstrous giants, with whom I mean to fight, . . . For this is a good war, and a great service . . . to take away so bad a seed from the face of the earth."

"What giants?" quoth Sancho Panza.

"Those that thou seest there," quoth his lord, "with the long arms. And some there are of that race whose arms are almost two leagues long."

"I pray you understand," quoth Sancho Panza, "that those which appear there are no giants, but windmills. And that which seems in them to be arms, are their sails, that, swung about by the wind, do also make the mill go."

"It seems well," quoth Don Quixote, "that thou art not yet acquainted with matter of adventures. They are giants. And, if thou beest afraid, go aside . . . whilst I enter into cruel and unequal battle with them."

And, saying so, he spurred his horse Rozinante, without taking heed to his Squire Sancho's cries, who called out that they were windmills that he did assault and no giants. But Don Quixote went so fully persuaded that they were giants that he neither heard his squire's outcries, nor did discern what the windmills really were, although he drew very near to them.

Then he called out to them as loud as he could:

"Fly not, ye cowards! . . . for it is only one knight that assaults you."

With this the wind increased, and the mill sails began to turn about; which Don Quixote espying, said:

"Although thou movest more arms than the giant Briareus, yet thou shalt stoop to me."

And, after saying this, . . . he covered himself well with his buckler, and set his lance on his rest. Then he spurred on Rozinante and encountered with the first mill that was before him. As he struck his lance into the sail, the wind swung it about with such fury, that it broke his lance into slivers, carrying him and his horse after it, and finally tumbling him a good way off from it on the field. . . .

Sancho Panza repaired presently to succor him as fast as his ass could drive.

"By my beard!" quoth Sancho, "did I not foretell unto you that you should look well what you did, for they were none other than windmills? Nor could any think otherwise, unless he had also windmills in his brains."

"Peace, Sancho," quoth Don Quixote; "for matters of war are more subject than any other thing to continual change. . . ."

And thus discoursing upon the adventure they followed on the way which guided towards a passage through the mountains. For there, as Don Quixote avouched, it was not possible but to find many adventures because it was a thoroughfare much frequented.—Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

A Sociable Bird

An Oregon family tell an interesting story about an Oregon junco, which is a very small bird, gray with a black head and a light-colored vest. One cold winter night the family heard a pecking and a fluttering against the window, and, when they looked out, there was a dear little bird who was not in the least frightened at being discovered. It continued pecking at the window pane, so presently the window was opened and in it hopped. It looked as though it might like to thank the kind friends who had welcomed it into the warm room; then it flew to a little tree which was growing in a box and settled itself there for the night.

When the window was opened the next morning, out it flew. Apparently it just wanted to spend the night where it was warm, and it must have felt quite at home on the little tree. These Oregon juncos are said to be very sociable, and this one certainly proved so; he seemed to have perfect confidence in everything and everybody.

Convenient Roadside Map

An example of an unusually effective method of marking highways is found in the sign erected by the Automobile Club of southern California near Roscoe, Cal. On a large signboard, such as is used for roadside advertising, a map has been painted outlining the good roads to various points within a radius of 17 miles from Roscoe. The location of all the towns is shown on these routes and in addition the principal neighboring communities are again named in two columns, beside each of which is an arrow, showing the direction in which the towns lie. A red disk marks the name Roscoe on the map, indicating that that is the village near which the sign is located, says Popular Mechanics. A smaller supplementary board, attached to the larger one, shows the direction and distance to the Lincoln highway.

THE HOME FORUM

Woman's Rights

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE words of a prophet, although well in advance of the time in which they are expressed, are sooner or later confirmed by the onward march of events. One who through spiritual vision discerns and declares the signs of the times is doing much to bring about the better condition foreseen, for thus the views of many are broadened, and the limitations of human belief offset. This may with particular propriety be said regarding Mary Baker Eddy. In discovering the Science of Christianity, which was preached and practiced by Christ Jesus, she saw and declared how a man may demonstrably attain his rights as a son of God. She perceived, moreover, that as mankind ascends the scale of spiritual being woman naturally finds her proper place. "The conclusion cannot now be pushed," she pertinently wrote, years ago, "that women have no rights that man is bound to respect. This is woman's hour, in all the good tendencies, charities, and reforms of today." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 245.)

In the allegory of the garden of Eden, set forth in the second and third chapters of Genesis, woman is supposed to have listened to the false claim of corporeal sense, to have admitted that matter can be real, possessing life and intelligence, to have acknowledged that nothing can be something. The demoralizing effect of this belief and of ignorance of the true meaning of the allegory exposing it, has continued during the succeeding centuries. The curse imposed by false belief upon itself has been accepted as the normal and inevitable condition decreed by God, divine Love, for the daughters of men. "In sorrow thou shalt bring forth children;" so ran the curse, "and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee."

While the Mosaic law perpetuated the belief that woman is inferior to man, it nevertheless established a protection for woman far in advance of common usage among other peoples in Moses' time. The truth taught by Christ Jesus ushered in a new era for woman, bringing still nearer the hope of final freedom from every phase of tyranny. Little wonder, then, that spiritually minded women flocked to hear his teaching! His command, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," was irrespective of sex or social status. It has remained for Christian Science to fulfill the divine plan of human redemption, including the restoration of the rights of woman.

While considering these facts let us bear in mind that in reality these rights never were, and never could be, lost. According to the spiritual facts of being, and this is the only basis upon which thought may securely rest, God is the Father and Mother of man, whom He has made perfect in His own image and likeness, male and female. Whatever would lessen, in belief, the freedom or usefulness of any individual, obviously is not of God. God never created any child of His with any disability or inability, nor even with the possibility of being less than the perfect idea of divine Mind. Any evidence to the contrary presented by the material sense of things is not true, and this false sense is corrected and eliminated by the redemptive truth as taught in Christian Science.

What, then, are woman's rights? The right to be all that God designed His spiritual idea to be: the right to be free from every tendency, influence, or belief which would keep mankind in bondage: the right to preach the gospel, to heal the sick, to cast out error, to help in uplifting the race through a practical understanding of the power of Truth and Love. The carnal mind which has complacently accorded to woman the same legal status as that of an infant or of a person lacking the normal enjoyment of his intellectual powers, is "of few days, and full of trouble." The gain on the side of woman's absolute freedom has been, and may still to some extent be, in the teeth of stubborn opposition, but it is sure, nevertheless, because it is based upon and supported by the Science of being. Tyranny does no one any good. The granting of equal rights to woman is a necessary step in the regaining of the rights of all, and the good work already begun will go on, "till" as St. Paul says, "we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

Just as the rights of woman allegorically seem in the first place to have been lost by reason of a belief in a power opposed to God, so her freedom is being regained through the rejection of this false belief. This involves an understanding of the allness of God, Spirit, Life, and a recognition of the consequent nothingness of matter and the material sense of existence. In the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 587), Mrs. Eddy thus defines one of the rivers of Eden: "GIHON (river). The rights of woman acknowledged morally, civilly, and socially." It is unquestionable that the increasing recognition and acknowledgment of woman's rights has resulted from and is contributing to the universal redemptive work of Christian Science, which teaches that generic man, comprising man and woman, has always been the unchanging reflection of divine Mind. Thus step by step lost Eden is being restored, not as a pleasurable condition of corporeal sense, but as an exalted state of spiritual consciousness, wherein it is seen that all God's children are perfect, sinless, pure and free, possessing equal rights to the enjoyment of the infinite goodness of God.

From "The Song of the Bell"

Gladness God has given me!
Now the kernel shells the mold,
Rising smoothly, evenly
Shining like a star of gold.
Dome and crest both beam
Like the sunlight's gleam,

And the blazon's quaint device
Shows performance skilled and nice,
Come in and see!
Now, fellows, let us close the ring
For the bell's high christening:
Concordia shall her name be.
For concord, deepest brotherhood with all,
The loving congregation she shall call.

This be the calling of the bell
Wherefore she has been fashioned well!
. . . . . .
High she shall swing in heaven's blue dome,
A neighbor of the thunder, flying
And touching on the starry home,
Her voice from heights celestial raising
Like all the stars in heaven's sphere. . . .

Come now, with the rope's whole might
From her dungeon swing the bell,
Till she rise to heaven's height,
In the realm of sound to dwell!
Pull and lift—still more!
See her move and soar!
Joy unto the city bringing,
Peace shall be her first glad ringing!

—Schiller.

To Be Wealthy

"To be wealthy, a rich nature is the first requisite and money but the second. . . . To be rich in admiration and free from envy, to rejoice greatly in the good of others, to love with such generosity of heart that your love is still a dear possession in absence or unkindness—these are the gifts which money cannot buy, and without which money can buy nothing.—R. L. Stevenson.

Whistler in Venice

"It was extraordinary how the Whistler tradition had developed and strengthened in the little more than four years since he had left Venice. I had never met him then, though J. had a few months before in London. I hardly hoped ever to meet him; I certainly could not expect that the day would come when he would be our friend, with us constantly, letting us learn far more about him and far more intimately than from all the talk at a café table of those who already knew him, accepted him as a master, and loved him as a man. But had my knowledge of him come solely from those months in Venice I should still have realized . . . the force of his influence. He seemed to pervade the place, to color the atmosphere. He had stayed in Venice only about a year. In the early eighties little had been written of him except in contempt or ridicule. But to the artist he had become as essentially a part of Venice, his work as inseparable from its associations, as the Venetian painters like Carpaccio and Tintoretto . . . about whom a voluminous literature had grown up, culminating in the big and little volumes by Ruskin, upon which the public crowding to Venice based their artistic creed.—Elizabeth Robins Pennell in "Nights."

The Wider Blessing

I have always been thinking of the different ways in which Christianity is taught, and wherever I find one way that makes it a wider blessing than any other, I cling to that as the truest—I mean that which takes in the most people as sharers in it. It is surely better to pardon too much than to condemn too much. —George Eliot.

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Washing in the River, Island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies

"To the southward of St. Thomas, across some fifty miles of the bluest of blue seas, lies another Danish island, with a present as well as a past," wrote A. Hyatt Verrill, in 1915, in his "Isles of Spice and Palm." "This is Santa Cruz or St. Croix—the island of the Holy Cross—a land of rolling hills, smiling valleys and white beaches, the whole set in a sea of wondrous brilliancy and color. From the summits of its lofty hills to the breaking surf upon its shores Santa Cruz is marvelously green—green of every imaginable tint and shade, from the delicate yellow green of young cane to the malachite of pineapples, the emerald of logwood and the deep color of bay trees. Sugar is king in St. Croix, and everywhere, as the steamer skirts the coast, vast fields of cane are seen, spread like a patchwork quilt of green across the lowlands, covering the hillsides and often reaching to the very summits. Here and there the towers of ancient windmills dot the landscape; the tall chimneys of sugar mills rise from amid the cane, and from groves of trees and clumps of palms neat houses and buildings peep forth. It is a charmingly pretty spot, almost artificial in its trim, well-kept aspect, and with a coast where cliffs and headlands alternate with white beaches and palm-fringed coves, each lovelier than the last, until, on rounding a wooded point, the ship drops anchor in the harbor of Frederiksted.

"Sweeping in a great crescent is the white coral beach, fringed with turquoise sea, and just above the water's edge are the white, pink, and yellow buildings shaded with feathery palm trees and sharply outlined against the soft green background of the hills.

"Although subjects of Denmark, the people of Santa Cruz all speak English, as do their St. Thomas neighbors, and in many ways the island is more American than Danish, for its trade has always been with the United States, and the best plantations are owned by Americans. . . . In fact the only signs of Danish dominion are the names of the streets and of the storekeepers, the quaint, obsolete fort, a few dozen foreign-looking soldiers, and the scarlet flag, with its white cross, which floats lazily above the government buildings."

On the Southern Coast of France

Taine's "Carnets de Voyage" were written when, as examiner for admission to the military school of Saint-Cyr, he traveled through the provinces of France, and though they are mere casual notes, they give some delightful impressions of the country he traversed, none, perhaps, more charming than those of the south-coast town of Cette.

"I climbed the hill of Saint Clair," he says. "It is a veritable southern landscape; a rugged stretch of land, strewn with half-buried bowlders, and intersected by long dry walls of piled stones; nothing but stone and heaped stones, all at hazard and neglected. Within the inclosures there are terraced gardens, with the red and gold foliage of the vine, or the heavy indented fig leaves squatting on the low walls, or crowding pines, which emit their aromatic odor under the burning sun.

"Suddenly, from the height on which I stand, the glorious azure sea unrolls itself—a soft and tender azure, virginal as the dawn. The mists are invisible, yet mists there are, though so delicately transparent is the veil that it can hardly be detected where the sky-line melts into the horizon. The rising sun pours a flood of rustling, tremulous gold on the blue silk of the motionless water. All is tender azure, the boundless sea, the wide expanse of heaven. The gray boats move athwart it imperceptibly, like sea-mews in the distance.

"The descent is by a long and tortuous lane, in which the piles of brown and ruddy stones are further reddened by the sun. . . . The extreme dryness produces no sense of repulsion. The long lines of wall seem to cut out patches of brilliant sky, and all the instincts of the artist are strong within us as we look. In the distance below, the countryside is broken up by long high ranges of undulating, misty hills, softened off in the background. . . . Their grand shapes, bathed in air and light, stretch themselves out so peacefully and magnificently! Round their base the marsh of Thau, a little sea left behind by the ocean, shines like a mirror of polished steel. its splendor leaps to the eye, and makes a contrast with the soft aspect of the mountains. How the nobility of beauty is borne in upon one here, and what an earthly Paradise the South opens up for such as can comprehend it!"

"The vast ocean in front was . . . blue, so that the sky was all but white by comparison. That sea is calm as Paradise; only on that wide sparkling sheet, whereon the sun shed his flaming glory, there lay a tiny fretwork, made up of myriads of almost imperceptible scales of gold, as it were a beautiful, happy . . . leviathan, cradled in azure. Two or three streaks of paler blue marked the sudden steeps of the ocean bed; the veined sea and sky were like the lustrous marbled valves of a pearly shell.

"Nearer at hand lies the harbor. Some thirty little vessels creep slowly inward to the harbor mouth; the three jetties extend their narrow, black stages in sharp relief; the lighthouse stands out clear against the sky; a dark old fort rises from a ridge on the right. These well-defined outlines, this wonderful contrast of clear and luminous hues with rough-hewn shapes, furnish a totally unexpected pleasure. The sheltered harbor itself glistens like a diamond cup. In such a land as this, it is easy to understand the origin of painting.

"All down the hillside the ruddy paths diverge and wind about. Looking backward, one beholds the rough scarp of the tawny arid mountain; and in the far distance, the Pyrenean chain, half blue, half golden, swims in its pale violet haze across the fresh and motionless azure."

Literature and the Russian Peasant

"In 1884 there was published in Russia a remarkable work, 'What Shall the People Read?' which in 1889 appeared in a second enormously increased edition of nearly two thousand quarto pages. It had its origin," Prof. Leo Wiener tells us in "An Interpretation of the Russian People," "in the experimental labors of a number of Sunday School teachers in the city of Kharkov. A Mrs. Kh. D. Alchevski set out with the idea of discovering from the peasants of the Sunday School what kind of books were especially adapted for the needs of the untutored masses. She had no preconceived ideas of what was good for them. She simply wanted to study the effect upon a large number of persons of every available work in the Russian language. The children and the grown-ups freely commented upon the books read, stenographic accounts of the statements were carefully transcribed, and the results of the investigation on the twenty-five hundred volumes analyzed were faithfully recorded."

The first division dealt with books of a religious character. Of the purely literary productions, the most popular story, Professor Wiener says, turned out to be Tolstoy's 'What Men Live By.' The unanimous opinion was that it was a good story because it taught men to love their neighbors. The examination of the opinions on all of Tolstoy's stories leads the author to the following conclusion: 'Everything which is connected with his name, everything which is intended by him for the school, beginning with the simple stories for children and ending with the artistic production 'What Men Live By,' is full of vital truth, of that ideal simplicity which finds its echo in the . . . peasant reader.'

"Of foreign authors the most popular turned out to be Dickens, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Shakespeare. The analysis of 'Oliver Twist' is interesting in that it reveals the peculiar points in Dickens which appeal to the untutored mind. At first the book was given to the pupils in an abbreviated Russian form. . . . The ecstatic attitude of the pupils lasted until the end of the story, and the spontaneous exclamations showed how perfectly they had grasped the moral purpose of Dickens' work. The only thing which they failed to appreciate was Dickens' humor. 'They wept over poor Oliver, shuddered at the description of the den of thieves, rejoiced when they reached the happy conclusion of the story, but we never heard them laugh.' When the children were given the unabbreviated translation, they recognized its superiority over the shorter tale. The same preference they showed to the full story of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' over the abbreviated form by Arabella Palmer. The artistic appreciation of the peasant is still more clearly brought out in the comparative study of Shakespeare's 'King Lear' and its prose tales.

"A Russian abbreviation of Charles Lamb's story produced very little effect. A transformation of the story under Russian surroundings, 'Old Man Nikita and His Three Daughters,' in which the crushing ending . . . was softened in some way as the conventional endings sometimes attempted on the stage, met with more response. Finally the classic translation of Shakespeare's drama was doubtfully attempted before an audience consisting of daughters of cooks and laundresses, of chambermaids and seamstresses who had a little knowledge of reading, and of girls who had been attending the Sunday School for some time." "For several minutes after the reading there is a profound silence. At last one of the girls says, as though recalling something, 'I read something like it—the father was offended by his daughters—only he was a common peasant, and his name was Nikita. It was good, too.'

"'What a comparison!' retorted a more developed girl. 'The other story was written for peasants, while this is for gentlemen.'

"'This is much better,' added her companion. 'There is a happy ending, whereas such a story could never end well.'"

"'Nobody remembered the colorless rendering of Lamb's tale.'"

The Bridge of Ali Verdi Khan at Ispahan

"It is with something of surprise," F. Bradley-Birt writes in "Through Persia From the Gulf to the Caspian," "that one finds one of the finest and stateliest bridges in the world in Ispahan—such the bridge of Ali Verdi Khan may well claim to be. Built by the general of Shah Abbas after whom it is named, it is no less than three hundred and eighty-eight yards long, the width of the central roadway being ten yards. On either side there is a covered promenade two and a half feet wide in the thickness of the outer wall, while above is a platform or open promenade where in former days the Ispahanis took their airing in the cool of the day. The covered walk looks out both on to the river and on to the roadway through a series of ninety open niches on either side, while at intervals along their length are larger openings like small stone summerhouses where the passer-by may rest awhile. . . . Below this covered archway there is a vaulted passage running the full length of the bridge, thus giving a triple promenade to foot-passengers. It is a charming vista as one walks along the center of the roadway. At the further end on the Ispahan side, beyond the ninety arches, on either hand, stands a great stone gateway behind which lies the famous Avenue of the Chehar Bagh, the principal roadway of Ispahan. On either side, framed in the arches, are fascinating glimpses of the river rushing beneath, the banks on the further shore bright with gay-colored chintzes spread in the sun to dry by the washerwomen, who seem forever busy at their task. Beyond, another bridge spans the river, the banks on either side covered with a wealth of trees from which the tower-like pigeon-houses stand out in picturesque array. Nearer at hand across the river rise the blue domes and golden minarets of the great city. . . . The bridge of Ali Verdi Khan is the only one that has retained its importance as a means of communication today. Crossing it from the Julfa side and passing through the great gateway on the further bank, one emerges on the famous Chehar Bagh. It must once have been a magnificent avenue thirteen hundred and fifty yards long, leading direct to the royal palace which bordered on the Meidan-i-Shah, the heart and center of Ispahan. Down the center of the roadway in former days ran a channel of water, falling in terraces, and collecting here and there in large shallow basins wherein fountains played. Beside the channel, on either side, was an avenue of trees and a paved footway for pedestrians. Beyond this again ran another avenue and a raised causeway for horses and vehicles against the flanking walls. Behind the walls lay the gardens and palaces of the king and his courtiers. . . . Recent years have dealt hardly with the Chehar Bagh, but, shorn of half its glory as it is, it still forms a magnificent approach to the royal city."

To Act Rightly Is Freedom

Freedom? A fine word when rightly understood. What freedom would they have? What is the freedom of the most free? To act rightly.—Goethe.

Paganini

"It was about this time," says Leigh Hunt, in telling of his literary plans, "that I projected a poem to be called 'A Day with the Reader.'

"I proposed to invite the reader to breakfast, dine, and sup with me, partly at home, and partly at a country inn, in order to vary the circumstances. It was to be written both gravely and gayly, in an exalted or in a lowly strain, according to the topics of which it treated. The fragment on Paganini was a part of the exordium:

"'So played of late to every passing thought
With finest change (might I but half as well
So write!) the pale magician of the bow,' etc.

"I wished to write in the same manner because Paganini, with his violin, could move both the tears and the laughter of his audience, and (as I have described him doing in the verses) would now give you the notes of birds in trees, and even hens feeding in a farmyard (which was a corner into which I meant to take my companion), and now . . . put you into a state of lofty triumph like a conqueror. The phrase of 'smiting the chords' . . . was no classical commonplace; nor, in respect to impression on the mind, was it exaggeration to say that from a single chord he would fetch out

"'The voice of quires, and weight
Of the built organ.'

"Paganini, the first time I saw and heard him, and the first moment he struck a note, seemed literally to strike it; to give a blow. The house was so crammed, that being among the squeezers in 'standing room' at the side of the pit, I happened to catch the first sight of his face through the arm akimbo of a man who was perched before me, which made a kind of frame for it; and there, on the stage, in that frame, as through a perspective glass, were the face, the bust, and raised hand, of the wonderful musician, with his instrument at his chin, just going to commence, and looking exactly as I have described him.

"'His hand
Loading the air with dumb expectancy,
Suspended, ere it fell, a nation's breath.'"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1916

EDITORIALS

Canadian Grain—American Oil

AFTER suffering losses for several years through inability to withhold their crops from glutted markets in which they were at the mercy of speculators and compelled to accept any price offered, the farmers of Saskatchewan, in 1911, determined to seek relief through legislation which would enable them to erect under the cooperative system elevators for the storage of the annual surplus yield of wheat. Opposition of the bitterest character was at once encountered by the project. When the bill incorporating the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, an organization almost wholly composed of grain raisers, was introduced in the Legislature of the province it was pronounced by one of its leading opponents, who was also a party leader, as "a mass of undigested sentences." It was described as "a worthless and useless attempt" of the provincial government to deal with an important subject. The company which it was intended should be created under the proposed legislation was called an "organized mob." The scheme was pronounced "unworkable." It would lead only to financial and industrial confusion. Said the opposition spokesman, "I may say quite frankly that I am opposed to the bill, that I am opposed to the principle of the bill, that I am opposed to the way in which the bill has been brought down to the House, and that I am opposed to the way in which this large subject has been dealt with by the government. I am opposed to the solution of the question now desired or sought to be given."

This, we believe, will be considered sufficiently comprehensive to exhibit the nature and scope of the opposition to the measure. It was not desired by the interests that wanted the markets to have free swing at the expense of the producer.

That was five years ago. That was after a period in which the Saskatchewan farmer could never tell whether he would be compelled, practically, to sacrifice the crop he was struggling so hard to raise. That was after a period in which speculators had fattened easily upon the utter helplessness of the wheat-raiser profitably to store his surplus until the markets were ready to absorb it. There were elevators, private elevators, at that time, of course, and they afforded considerable storage facilities, but they were conducted on the monopolistic system, and were able to dictate terms to their patrons, and harsh terms at that.

Today the cooperative elevator company is enjoying unquestioned prosperity. Not only has it saved millions for the farmers, but it has accumulated a big working capital of its own. It is contemplating the erection of a terminal at the head of the Great lakes that will cost a million, and it will be able to do this without borrowing. The elevators controlled by the company belong to the farmers themselves. The latter, free from the dictation of the middleman, buy and sell their own grain, and have themselves become one of the most powerful factors in the grain markets in America. All the profits accruing from the operations of the company go back to the pockets of the farmers in the organization, instead of piling up vast private fortunes for individuals who have no real concern in their affairs.

A short time ago attempt was made to explain the scandalous advances in the price of gasoline ordered by the oil monopolists of the United States. The demand, owing to the multiplication of motor engines, it was said, was increasing at a rate which made it inevitable that prices should go up. The oil wells were being pumped dry; the oil fields were being exhausted; there was little hope that oil or its by-products would ever be as cheap as they had been. At that very time, according to a report of the secretary of the interior, vast quantities of crude oil were stored in the tanks of the various Standard Oil companies; vast quantities of gasoline were stored in the refineries. There was no shortage, nor sign of shortage, just as there has been no shortage or sign of shortage of wheat in monopoly elevators in the United States and Canada when speculators in breadstuffs have bulled the market "out of sight."

The oil monopolists, like the grain monopolists, have periodically raised the cry of shortage in order to encourage overproduction and to obtain control of the supply on their own terms. It is now reported that the last cry of shortage raised by the Standard Oil companies to justify price extortion has been followed by overproduction, and that this may lead to a decline in prices which will prove disastrous to the small producers. Nothing could suit the monopolistic companies better. It would result simply in giving them control of the great majority of the independent producing wells. It would place the small producers and eventually the consumer at their mercy once more.

But why should not the well owners, the independent producers, strike out for their independence as did the farmers of Saskatchewan? What a Canadian province has done an American state can do. Cooperative oil storage plants are not more difficult to obtain than cooperative grain elevators. Organization and legislation only are necessary, and the times are ripe for both. In a movement looking to this end there is not only promise of certain protection for the small and independent producer of oil, but, which is equally desirable, there is promise of a certain and not long delayed ending of one of the most unscrupulous monopolies that has ever fastened itself upon the United States.

Stefansson's Achievements

THE arrival at Nome, Alaska, of six of the leading aids of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, with thirty tons of specimens gathered by the party since it started into the British American Arctic regions, in 1913, will interest Canadians more than any other people. This because it is under and for the Dominion government, and backed by it with funds, that the Scandinavian explorer, a native of Manitoba and educated in the United States, is working; and to Ottawa will come the spoils that have just arrived at Nome.

Quite natural has been the latter-day interest of the Dominion in the vast and previously unexplored regions which Stefansson and his aids have been traversing. As civilization, with its attendant arts and natural sciences, presses farther and farther north in British-American territory, and as population creeps poleward, there will inevitably be increasing curiosity about the regions that lie beyond. Stefansson is only a forerunner, making the way clear to other investigators, some backed with state aid and others not, but all bent on Canada's enlarging the bounds of her self-knowledge, and at the same time, disclosing the resources of a tangible, physical sort that await discovery and utilization. Nor is this all. Exploration for its own sake, as a proof of a nation's entrance into the sisterhood of communities bent on expanding the bounds of human knowledge, has now been ordered by Canada, and at a comparatively early stage of national existence. She has begun to do collectively, and with revenue popularly derived, what many of the older nations have yet to undertake.

The lieutenants of Stefansson who have landed in Alaska, and are now en route for Ottawa, have not seen their chief since 1915, and some of them not since 1914. Their work has been done mainly on and about Coronation gulf. Stefansson, who does not plan to come out of the north until next year, has been busying himself with further exploration of the mountainous land which he has discovered to the west and north of Banks land. The latter territory he also has explored more thoroughly than have any of his predecessors.

Taken in connection with the work which Russian explorers are doing from Siberian bases of departure, this penetration of the north by Stefansson and his Canadian aids is prophetic of a wide expansion of knowledge of the Arctic territory during the next decade or two. The more reliable financial backing which the modern explorer gets, the ampler and more perfectly suited outfit with which he starts, the aid that wireless communication gives, and the technical equipment of the man and his aids, all make for swifter and surer triumphs over conditions.

President Wilson Says No

WE NEED not commit ourselves to the so-called greater army appropriation bill, recently passed by the Congress of the United States, in order thoroughly to disapprove the course taken by opponents of the measure with the view, apparently, of bringing about its final defeat. Representative James Hay of Virginia, the retiring chairman of the House committee on military affairs, in common with many conscientious persons in and out of Congress, has been opposed, from the beginning, to satisfying the clamor for enormous expenditures in the name of preparedness. The bill recently passed, carrying aggregate appropriations of $267,596,530.10 for the maintenance and expansion of the army, was in the main approved by his committee against his protest. The measure embraced, in addition to appropriation items, provision for the complete revision of the articles of war to replace those existing and pronounced archaic. In this provision a clause was inserted, behind the closed doors of the conference committee of both houses, which, contrary to the wishes of the majority, and contrary to the wishes of the administration, proposed to exempt all retired officers of the army from trial and punishment.

From an administration point of view, it was of the greatest importance that the greater army appropriation bill should become law as quickly as possible. Revision of the articles of war was not only acceptable but welcome to the President. When confronted with the responsibility of signing the measure, however, he found, in the clause relating to retired officers, an insuperable objection. Persuaded that officers upon the retired list would themselves regard the exemption clause as "an invidious and unpalatable discrimination which in effect excluded them from full membership in the profession to which they had devoted their lives, and of which, by the laws of their country, they are still members," and because the clause, if enacted into law, would leave the executive "without any means sanctioned by statute of exercising over the personnel thus exempted the power of command vested in him by the constitution," and, moreover, doubting the power of Congress in the premises, he felt constrained to return the bill without his signature.

In legislation many perfectly honest differences arise, else we would have no opposition, partisan or otherwise. The phase of this whole matter to be deplored and condemned is the method employed to defeat the bill in its entirety, for it seems there could hardly have been sincerity behind the exemption clause, and it was scarcely conceivable that the President would put his signature to a measure containing a palpable "joker." It remains for Congress to give prompt support to the President by eliminating the offensive clause and passing the amended bill without delay. Right-thinking people, even those who disagree with the administration's preparedness policy, and are inclined to sympathize with the effort made to keep the army appropriations down to a moderate figure, will, we think, be altogether in agreement with the President's veto message in its declaration against the method employed by the opponents of the bill.

The Pallanza Settlement

THE settlement reached at Pallanza, recently, between the United Kingdom and Italy in regard to many outstanding economic questions is generally looked upon, in responsible quarters, in both countries as being in every way satisfactory. The task Walter Runciman, acting on behalf of the British government, had to accomplish at Pallanza was by no means an easy one. For considerably over a year, the Italian merchant and manufacturer, struggling against rapidly rising expenditure in the conduct of his business, has been very generally inclined to attribute a large part of his troubles to the policy of the British government in the matter of freight and the export of coal. Only quite recently Sig. Marconi, speaking at the Paris conference, pointed to the fact that, whereas the price of coal in England had risen but a few shillings a ton, in Italy it had risen more than £6 a ton solely, he maintained, in consequence of the enormous rise in freights. Sig. Marconi declared that, taking statistics as to the total importation of coal into Italy during the past few months, it would be found that the tonnage carried by British ships was enormously higher than that carried by Italian vessels, and he attributed the increase in the cost of coal mainly to the greatly enhanced prices charged by British shippers.

Sig. Marconi's view was by no means admitted by the British authorities, neither was it held universally in Italy. Only some months before, Zaccaria Oberti, president of the Rome Chamber of Commerce, attributed the advance in the price of coal to the fact that the greater part of it had to be brought from a much greater distance than previously. Whatever may have been the rights of the question, however, it is an undeniable fact that a good deal of feeling had been aroused in Italy over this matter and over several other kindred questions. This feeling the Pallanza conference has evidently succeeded in entirely allaying. Italy, according to the latest official statement on the question, has been assured of a sufficiency of coal within those limits indispensable to her, and it is anticipated that the measures adopted will lower both the price of coal and the cost of transport. Careful consideration was also given to other problems of supply; whilst the necessary steps are to be taken to put into force, immediately, the resolutions adopted at the conference.

The Old Waterway

ONE of the most interesting developments of recent times in England, in the matter of transport, is the "rediscovery" of the canal, not only as a highway, but as a byway for traffic. The great highways are generally new projects, like the much-debated scheme of the Forth and Clyde ship canal, which was carried nearer development at Glasgow recently. The byways, however, have been there, some of them for centuries. Anyone who knows the Warwickshire countryside, for instance, is familiar with the disused canal stretching out its empty or half-filled branches by many tangled paths to village and hamlet.

They are, however, to be found, these waterways, some in use and some long since abandoned, everywhere throughout the kingdom. Even in the hill country between Lancashire and Yorkshire, over the Pennines, they climb up by lock on lock on one side and down by lock on lock on the other. They cross rivers and bore their way through hills, and everywhere they convey the impression of an activity outgrown. And now they are being rediscovered. Railways and motor cars and flying machines, notwithstanding, men are beginning to take note of the old waterway, as they began some time ago to take note of the sailing boat, that speed is not the only consideration in the matter of transport.

Mention has been made of Warwickshire. It is the county par excellence of the disused canal. The traveler who takes the road along the towpath of the main water comes across them every now and again. At the point of junction, there is nothing to show that they are not in full use and favor. They are as broad or as narrow as the main stream and they wind back among the trees with all the promise of leading to some place of affairs. The man, however, who has time to spare and will seat himself for awhile, will find that no barge ever passes up that way. He will see them moving slowly up towards him, from the bend away off in the distance where the trees give way to the open land, the blue smoke from the little galley fire trailing with a great leisure into the still air, and the horse, who knows his business, making his way with strange detachment along the towpath. They move up silently and pass by silently, and only the ripple from the wake starts off on a journey up the disused canal to the side.

Now if it is silent on the main water it is still more silent on the old arm. Trees and grass and reeds and bulrushes have taken the matter well in hand, and have made their own of it. Everywhere everything grows just where it wants to grow. There are no rules to conform to, and no man comes that way any more with billhook or mattock. If a foxglove has a mind to grow right in the middle of the old lock gate, well, it grows there, and if moss and hart's-tongue would keep it company, there is nothing nor nobody to say them nay. If a young ash plant, with strange disregard of its future, starts off bravely from the joints of the coping, well, it is not the first ash plant that has done such a thing, and found a means of "carrying on and through." The water, too, seems somehow to do just what it likes. Now it will contract itself to the narrowest stream, sprinkle itself with a wonderful coat of vivid green, and anon spread out into a clear pool, free from reed or rush or the

"Wonderful wealth of water weed
It sported lower down."

And the sunlight plays through the trees on its surface. Silent and unmoved is it, save when a small fish, unable longer to contain itself, without one hint of warning, describes a sudden arc through the air. In a moment it is gone again, leaving two ever widening circles to expand at leisure, and finally wash in tiny ripples against bank and bank. Then the birds, they, too, make their own of the place. The cock pheasant every now and again will keep the woods informed as to his change of venue; the wood pigeon believes more firmly here than anywhere in the value of continuity, and the blackbird is never at a loss for a reason to fly, with "excursions and alarums," from bush to bush. Above all, again, there is ever that impression of Liberty hall. Here is earth; let us grow in it. Here is grass and leaf; let us eat of it. Here is a pool; let us wash in it. Here is open space and fair sunlight; let us, with due accord, disport ourselves therein.

Notes and Comments

A BRITISH officer's note and comment on the British Empire: British East Africa. January, 1916: "It's a rum show this, one of the South African generals who's arrived, has brought with him a suit case, which he captured during the S. A. war from General Smith Dorrien, and which he's now going to return to him. Really the British Empire is a wonderful machine, and far too fine to be lost to the world, when it can show such incidents as this."

THE decision of the trustees of St. Deiniol's library, the Gladstone memorial library at Hawarden, to offer certain student readerships at the library to teachers in public elementary and secondary schools in Wales, is particularly interesting. During their stay at the famous hostel, the teachers will have an opportunity for quiet and study which those who are familiar with St. Deiniol's can appreciate. The library, of course, includes the whole of Mr. Gladstone's personal library, and contains some 50,000 volumes.

PRESIDENT RAY LYMAN WILBUR of Stanford University is quite plainspoken with reference to those who constitute the population of the "gold coasts" in the greater and lesser seats of learning of the United States. A student's principal business at college, he says, is to study, not to spend money, and he lays down the proposition flatly that a surplus of money is the biggest handicap possible to the youth who expects to be a good student. There can be as little doubt regarding what President Wilbur means as there can be regarding the soundness of what he says.

PAINTERS and sculptors throughout America, as a consequence of being shut off from the influence of European studios, may be expected to show in their pictures and statues the effects of intensive cultivation. They may be supposed to be on the point of stating new esthetic formulas for the western hemisphere, at the same time that business men are on the point of stating new economic ones. Accordingly, Andres Perez Mujica, the Venezuelan artist, withdrawing from Paris and settling down near Caracas, may be counted on to express, in his next works, the sentiment of his own people and to record something about his native tropics. And Eloy Palacios, another Venezuelan, now that Dresden and Munich are no longer accessible to him, and now that, perforce, he is making the most of New York and Havana, may be counted on to give some expression to the idea of Pan-Americanism.

ASKED by one of its readers to "Please define 'sixteen to one' as applied to coinage," a metropolitan contemporary replies: "The free silver party advocated the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold and the fixing by law of their relative values. Sixteen dollars silver was to be worth one dollar gold by their proposal." This contemporary has got parts and dollars mixed.

NEW YORK'S projected museum of the peaceful arts has come into possession of the original Holland submarine, thanks to the generosity of private donors who stepped in and saved the craft from the junk pile. Pacifist as well as militarist will agree that, for purposes of comparative study, this boat should be preserved somewhere. But the naval college at Newport, or the navy department at Washington, would seem to have had more claim than a museum of peaceful arts.

AS THE Philippine bill now stands, and as it is likely to become law, the Clarke amendment, providing for independence of the islands within four years, has given place to a promise of freedom whenever the Filipinos shall have made it clear that they are capable of maintaining a stable government. Thus the one great objection to the measure has been removed. All legislation tending to fit the Filipinos for self-government will, of course, be approved by the American public.

THE prospects of an early adjournment of the United States Congress are not bright. Early in the year, it will be recalled, the hope was that the session might end before the holding of the national conventions in June. There is nothing at present to justify the belief that adjournment can be had before the middle of September, if then. Careful students of the question are, naturally enough, becoming more and more convinced that unless sessions of Congress are to be continuous in the future the legislative programs arranged by administrations must be cut down.

UNOFFICIAL balloting held in the island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, on Tuesday, resulted in a vote of 5000 for to 11 against the sale of the islands to the United States. From this it would seem reasonable to infer that popular opinion in St. Croix is somewhat one-sided. There are, no doubt, some in the United States who would like to know whether St. Croix always, or only now and then, goes like that on public issues.

THE study of the goat industry, inaugurated by United States officials, promises a number of interesting results, not the least of which is the revival of the alpaca gown. Now there are, of course, goats, and goats, but the particular kind found grazing by the thousand in the national forests of the Southwest is the Angora, whose hair goes into the manufacture of alpaca and mohair. The government proposes to give the Angora better care, and it can safely be left with the dictators of fashion to do the rest. But it is to be hoped that, in reviving the alpaca gown, they will not forget the commodious pocket in which grandmother was wont to carry sundry treasures which, on occasion, she took delight in transferring to the younger members of the family.